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VIEW OF THE CHURCH OF LITTLE WALDINGFIELD, SUFFOLK, ENGLAND.

Samuel Appleton (born at Little Waldingfield 1586, son of Thomas, son of William, son of Robert, son of Thomas, son of John, son of John, son of John Appulton of Great Waldingfield who died 1436.) emigrated to Ipswich, N.E. 1635-6

MEMORIAL

OF

SAMUEL APPLETON

OF

IPSWICH, MASSACHUSETTS;

WITH

GENEALOGICAL NOTICES OF SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

COMPILED BY

ISAAC APPLETON JEWETT.

BOSTON:

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PREFACE.

THE following sketches of the family are thought worthy to be presented to the numerous descendants of Samuel Appleton. They have been collected by the late John S. Appleton of Salem, the late Eben Appleton, during a residence in England, and by Nathan Appleton of Boston, with whom they were deposited, and who has made some additions to them. They have appeared sufficiently valuable to be preserved in print. They may be considered of some interest in connection with the event so important in its results, the first settlement of New England. The genealogical history of the family goes back to an early period, and may be looked upon as somewhat remarkable for a uniformity in the character of the individuals embraced in it. Without being sufficiently distinguished to fill any place in general history, its members, so far as known, seem to have been respectable, and to have performed the part of good and useful citizens.

The one who fills the largest space in this memorial, is Major Samuel Appleton, who emigrated with his father in 1635. His letters from Hadley, whilst holding the chief command of the troops on Connecticut river, show him to have been a man of good education and of decided character; whilst the perseverance with which he held out under the persecution of Sir Edmund Andros is a circumstance to which his descendants may refer with some degree of pride. The opposition made by the town of Ipswich to the arbitrary act of Sir Edmund Andros and his council in levying a tax without an assembly, or in other words, to the principle of taxation without representation, has hardly received the notice in history to which it seems to be entitled. It was in fact the premonitory symptom, the shadowing forth of that greater struggle for the same principle, which resulted in the independence of the country. In this opposition of the town of Ipswich, three of the Appletons appear to have been parties. Capt. John, at whose house the meeting was held the evening previous to the town meeting; his son, Lieut. John, who was town clerk and selectman; and Major Samuel, who had been Assistant previous to the arrival of Sir Edmund Andros.

It is true that the arbitrary power of Sir Edmund

and his threats of vengeance compelled this opposition to silence, recantation and apology. Nor are the parties to be reproached for so yielding. The yielding to what is inevitable, however distasteful it may be, is the common dictate of human discretion. We hardly look for martyrdom except in the case of conscience connected with religious opinion. Major Samuel Appleton, however, was an exception, and steadily refused to bend the knee. He refused to give the bond required, and chose rather to suffer imprisonment in Boston jail in the midst of winter. It is true he condescends so far, after two months' confinement, as to petition for his discharge on account of his age and weakness, as an act of clemency, but gives no intimation of repentance, or apology for his conduct, or promise for the future. The result of this petition is unknown, but it seems not improbable that it may have been caused by an intimation that his discharge would follow such an application.

The Hon. Rufus Choate, an eloquent and worthy son of Ipswich, has been the first to do full justice to this act of the town, in a lecture before the Boston Mercantile Library Association.

It is possible that some particulars relating to the family in England may be thought by some to be

needlessly multiplied; whilst by others, embued with more of the antiquarian spirit, they will be highly prized. Nothing is more striking and curious than the different estimation in which our ancestors in England, and their descendants in this country have held reference to blood and descent. We have, very properly, ceased to value the individual for the merits of his ancestors, any further than he can sustain himself by his own. In doing so, our predecessors have shown a degree of indifference to family history, which is not in accordance with the principles of human nature. The present generation is going back to first principles. It is the dictate of nature that we should desire to know the character and history of our immediate progenitors; and the success and popularity of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, prove the interest taken in these researches. The present genealogy is very imperfect in several branches of the family. The imperfection may perhaps be remedied in future by some amateur.

MEMORIAL.

SAMUEL APPLETON, the common ancestor, so far as known, of all of the name in New England, emigrated from Waldingfield, in the county of Suffolk, England, in the year 1635. The two parishes of Great and Little Waldingfield are contiguous to each other, about three miles from Sudbury, and four from Groton.

From "Weever's Antient Funeral Monuments," and from a pedigree in the British Museum, it appears that the family had been settled there previous to the year 1400. The earliest ancestor, of whom there is any authentic record, is John Apulton of Great Waldingfield, who was living in 1396, and from whom Samuel was in the seventh generation of descent. (See Appendix, A.)

In 1817 Mr. Eben Appleton, then resident in England, made a visit to Waldingfield, the particulars of which are contained in a letter from him, which will be found in the Appendix, together with many particulars relating to the family in England and some collateral

branches of the same name. Waldingfield was again visited in 1837 by Mr. Nathan Appleton, which led to a correspondence with the Rev. Mr. Creswell, rector of Great Waldingfield; also with Richard Almack, Esq., of Long Melford, an intelligent antiquarian. Some particulars from this correspondence will also be found in the Appendix.

It is a singular fact that on calling on Mr. Creswell, Mr. Appleton was handed the beautiful genealogy in the hand-writing of Mr. Almack, of which a fac simile has been made and inserted in the Appendix, and which had been placed in Mr. Creswell's hands a few days before. It had been prepared by Mr. Almack, in reference to a history of the county of Suffolk, then in the process of preparation by John Gage, Esq. A splendid quarto volume was published in 1838, relating to the Hundred of Thingoe, since which the work has been discontinued. A further attempt at a history of the county of Suffolk has since been made by the Rev. Alfred Suckling, which, after reaching eight numbers, has also been abandoned.

It will be seen that Samuel Appleton was the fourth son of Thomas. His eldest brother, Sir Isaac, resided in the manor house of Holbrook Hall, which remains apparently in the same state as when he occupied it. It is not known how he became possessed of the knightly title of Sir. His christian name was probably derived from his mother, whose maiden name was Mary

Isaack. There are no living male descendants of Sir Isaac, nor of either of his two brothers, John and Thomas. Sir J. H. Preston of Beeston St. Lawrence, in Norfolk, is a descendant of Sir Isaac, in the female line. Mary, the eldest sister of Samuel, married Robert Ryece, of Preston. He was an eminent antiquarian. Several particulars relating to him will be found in the Appendix, including his will, certainly in its preamble a very curious document, showing a decided leaning towards Puritanism. Another sister, Judith, married Dr. Lewis Bayley, Bishop of Bangor; another, Sarah, married Edward Bird of Walden.

(1.)* I. SAMUEL APPLETON was born in 1586, at Little Waldingfield, Suffolk county, England. His name first appears, in this country, among the persons who took the freeman's oath, 25th of 3d month, (May,) 1636. "He, with three others, Robert Keaine, Henry Flint, and Daniel Maude, out of sixty-two persons then admit-

* The numbers inserted in the parentheses on the left, are the numbers of the paragraphs, each generally containing a notice of one entire family. The Roman numerals immediately after, indicate the generation of the family, including the first person named. The descendants are doubly numbered, first in consecutive order, and secondly by each family separately. The figures in brackets, after the name, refer back to these numbers of the descendants, indicating the family and connections to which the individual belongs. The numbers inserted in the parentheses on the right against the name of a child, show the subsequent paragraph, where a notice of the family of such child may be found.

ted, had the honorary prefix of Mr. The two latter were clerical."* He appears to have contemplated an earlier emigration, as we infer from a letter of Governor Winthrop to his son at Groton, dated August 14th, 1630, and written shortly after his arrival.† Every circumstance shows conclusively that his emigration must have been prompted by religious motives, as a Puritan. He settled at Ipswich, where he had a grant of lands; a building lot of eight acres in the town, on the Topsfield road, running down to the river; also four hundred and sixty acres, constituting what are now called *the farms*, lying on the line of the town of Hamilton, and bounded on one side by Ipswich River, and on the other by Mile Brook. A large portion of this farm is now in possession of his descendants. (See Appendix, B.)

He was Deputy at the General Court, 17th May, 1637, and was chosen with Captain Daniel Dennison to assist at the particular Court at Ipswich. He was also at the Court, 6th June same year at Boston, and also 6th August, when he was on a committee

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* *Savage's Winthrop*, 1st Vol. p. 314. The title of Mr. was then applied to the class designated by the appellation of *gentlemen*. There is probably no better definition of what has become a very indefinite expression, than that made by Sir Thomas Smith, LL. D., Secretary to Edward and Elizabeth, in his *Commonwealth of England*, written in 1565, p. 55. "As for gentlemen, they be made good cheape in England, for whosoever studieth in the lawes of the realm, who studieth in the Universities, who professeth liberal sciences, and to be short, who can live idlely, and without manual labor, and will bear the port, charge, and countenance of a gentleman, hee shall be called Master, for that is the title which men give to Esquires and other gentlemen, and shall be taken for a gentleman."

† "For Mr. Appleton, take no money of him. He can have no cows; there came not on shore one half of them." 1 *Winthrop*, 376.

for raising a rate of £400. He was also present at the Court of 26th September same year, but was not chosen to the new Court, which met on the 2d November following. We are informed by Backus, in his History of New England, of the cause of his being left out. The former Court refused to support the views of the Synod at Newton, which condemned eighty-two errors in religion, as connected with Mrs. Hutchinson and her party. A new Court was chosen, better disposed to sustain the intolerant views of the times, which banished Mrs. Hutchinson and several others. This dismission from public life, under these circumstances, is honorable to him, and he does not afterwards appear in it.

Few particulars only can be collected of him. He was on the Grand Jury in 1641. In the Massachusetts Files, 1645, is the will of Sarah Dillingham, (see Appendix, B.) made July 1636, in which, after giving her property to her daughter Sarah, a minor, she bequeaths, "To Mr. Ward, Pastor of the Church in Ipswich, five pounds; to Richard Saltonstall, Esq., ten pounds; and to Mr. Saltonstall's wife, a silver bowl; to Mr. Samuel Appleton, five pounds; and to his wife a silver porringer, — and of this my will I make overseers, the said Mr. Saltonstall and Mr. Appleton, committing the government of my said child, and that I leave her to their faithful ordering, entreating them, in the bond of Christian love, to see this my will

fulfilled, my due debts paid, my bodye decently buried, and my child religiously educated, if God give it life, and that they will order the estate as they would doe their own." The estate of Mr. Dillingham was settled in 1645 by Mr. Saltonstall, whose account is amongst the Massachusetts Files. In his final account is a charge of £3. 2*s*. 8*d*. "paid in conformity to the will, to my *cousin* Appleton," — for the silver porringer.

Samuel Appleton married Mary Everard, or Everett according to Farmer. Nothing farther is known of her, than that the family of Everard was a highly respectable one in the County of Suffolk.* She accompanied her husband, with their five children, to this country. He died June 1670, at Rowley, Massachusetts, where he was buried, and where it is probable he had resided with his daughter, Mrs. Phillips, during the latter part of his life. By Mary Everard he had the following children: —

2 — 1. John. (2.)
3 — 2. Samuel. (3.)
4 — 3. Sarah. (4.)
5 — 4. Judith, m. Samuel Rogers, 1657, son of the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers of Ipswich, and brother of John, President of Harvard Col-

* The following was extracted from a manuscript, "*The Breviary of Suffolk*, in the British Museum: —

"Everard. — This family is very ancient, and had fair possessions in Linstead, Laxfield, Hasketon and Dunston."

lege. He was town-clerk of Ipswich in 1653, and died in 1693. It is unknown if he left descendants.

6 — 5. Martha, m. Richard Jacob of Ipswich, who died 1672. Their children were, — 1. Richard, d. 1676; 2. Thomas; 3. John; 4. Martha, m. Simon Willard of Salem; 5. Judith, m. Hovey. Richard Jacob's will makes his brothers, John Appleton and Samuel Appleton, with Richard Hubbard, overseers. His lands adjoined those of Samuel Appleton on the south-west. He is supposed to have afterwards removed to Stratham, N. H.

SECOND GENERATION.

(2.) II. JOHN APPLETON [2 — 1.] was born 1622, at Little Waldingfield. He was the eldest son of the preceding, and came to New England with his parents, at thirteen years of age.

He was Deputy to the General Court as Lieutenant John Appleton, from the year 1656 to 1664, when he has the title of Captain, and was Deputy by that title, during the years 1665–67–69–70–71–74–78.

In the year 1687, during the administration of Sir Edmund Andros, the town of Ipswich determined to

resist his arbitrary measures in "that ill mode of raising money without a General Assembly." This was decided on at a meeting of several of the principal inhabitants assembled at the house of Mr. John Appleton, the evening before the town meeting called for the purpose of carrying the illegal edict into effect. The town meeting was held, when the following vote was passed:

"At a legal town meeting, August 23, 1687, assembled by virtue of an order from John Usher, Esq., Treasurer, for choosing a Commissioner to join with the Selectmen to assess the inhabitants, according to an act of his Excellency the Governor and Council, for laying of rates; the town then considering that the said act doth infringe their liberty as free born English subjects of his Majesty, by interfering with the statute laws of the land, by which it was enacted that no taxes should be levied upon the subjects without consent of an Assembly chosen by the Freeholders, for assessing the same: They do therefore vote that they are not willing to choose a Commissioner for such an end, without said privilege, and moreover consent not that the Selectmen proceed to lay any such rate, until it be appointed by a genuine Assembly concurring with the Governor and Council."

On the 17th September a warrant was issued for the apprehension of John Wise of Chebacco, together with Thomas French, John Andrews, Sr., John Appleton, and divers other disaffected and evil disposed per-

sons. The above-named persons, with Robert Kinsman, and William Goodhue, Jr., were brought to answer for it without privilege of habeas corpus, to a Court at Boston, before Joseph Dudley of Roxbury, Mr. Stoughton of Dorchester, John Usher and Edward Randolph, Judges, where the parties were severally sentenced: John Appleton not to bear office, a fine of £50 money, to pay cost, and enter into a thousand pound bond for good behaviour one year. (See Appendix, B.)

John Appleton died 1699. His will is dated February 16th, 1697–8, and was proved March 27th, 1700. He m. Priscilla Glover, 1651, daughter of Rev. Jose Glover, at whose charge was established the first printing press in America.* Their children were, —

7 — 1. John. (5.)

8 — 2. Samuel. (6.)

9 — 3. Jose, b. 1660. He was a merchant of Boston, where he died a bachelor in 1721, leaving his property to his nephew, Nathaniel Appleton, the minister at Cambridge.

10 — 4. Elizabeth, m. Richard Dummer, Jr., in 1673. He was the son of Richard Dummer of Newbury, who settled on him, on his mar-

* "In 1639, the first printing press erected in New England was set up at Cambridge, by one Daye, at the charge of Mr. Glover, who died on his passage to America." *Holmes's History of Cambridge*, 7th Vol. Mass. His. Coll. See also, *Thomas's History of Printing*, p. 222.

riage, 150 acres of his farm at Newbury Falls. He d. 1689, a. 44. Their children were, — 1. Hannah, b. 1674; 2. John, b. 1676; 3. Richard, b. 1680; 4. Elizabeth, b. 1682; 5. Nathaniel, b. 1685; 6. Shubel, b. 1687.

11 — 5. Priscilla, b. 1657, m. Rev. Joseph Capen of Topsfield.

12 — 6. Sarah, m. ~~Samuel~~ Daniel Rogers.

13 — 7. Mary, b. 1673, m. Nathaniel Thomas of Marshfield, whose daughter, Priscilla, m. John Watson of Plymouth.

John Watson had three sons, —

1. William, m. Marston and had daughter, Ellen, who m. Honorable John Davis of Boston.
2. George, whose daughter m. Sir Grenville Temple.
3. Elkanah.

(3.) II. Samuel Appleton, [3 — 2.] the second son of Samuel I., was born at Waldingfield in 1624, and came to New England with his father, at the age of eleven years. He was Deputy to the General Court, under the title of Lieutenant Samuel Appleton, in 1668; and in 1669–71, in company with his brother, Captain John; again in 1673 and 1675 by himself.

In this last year, the Indian war, called Philip's

war, broke out. On the Massachusetts Files is the following record, 1675: — "On 24th September ordered, that a commission be issued forth to Captain Samuel Appleton, to command a foot company of 100 men." His destination was the frontier towns on the Connecticut River, where Captain Lathrop's Company was destroyed on the 18th September. On the 4th October he was appointed "Commander in Chief, of the army in those parts, by whose industry, skill, and courage," says Hubbard, his neighbour, "those towns were preserved from running the same fate with the rest, wholly or in part so lately turned into ashes." This appointment was in pursuance of the request of Major Pynchon, to resign the chief command, in consequence of the loss of his barns, &c., a short time previously, in the conflagration of Springfield. To his letter to the Council making this request, under date 30th September, 1675, is appended the following postscript: — "Capt. Appleton is a man y^t is desirous to doe something in this day of distress; being very sensible of y^e cause and people of God, at stake, and is much to be commended and encouraged, and upon that account to be preferred before many y^t dare not jeopard their lives in the high places of y^e field." On the 19th October, a violent assault was made upon Hatfield by 700 or 800 Indians, who were repulsed after a sharp conflict, as described by Hubbard, who says, "Major Appleton's sargent was mortally wounded

just by his side, another bullet passing through his own hair, by that whisper telling him that death was very near, but did him no other harm." There are a number of his letters on file in the Secretary's office, Massachusetts, bearing date from the 12th October to the 20th November, giving a detail of his operations in that quarter, his difficulties with the Connecticut officers, and a correspondence with the Council of Connecticut. They are written in a beautiful chirography, with great precision of style, and are full of the pious spirit of the day. Unfortunately, the letter which must have given an account of the attack upon Hatfield is missing. (See Appendix, B.)

After placing small garrisons in the towns on the river, he prepared for the expedition then fitting out for the Narragansett country, in which he had the command of the Massachusetts forces, consisting of six companies of foot and a troop of horse, in all 527 men. These were placed under his command at Dedham, December 9th, 1675; and with the Plymouth and Connecticut troops, making up the number of 1000 men, were under the command of General Winslow. Nothing could show the alarm of New England, at the deeply organized plan of Philip, more than the undertaking this expedition at this severe season of the year. In the bloody action of 19th December, 1675, and the capture of the Narragansett fort, Massachusetts lost 110 men, killed and wounded. The troops returned to Boston, and Major Appleton seems then to have left the service.

In October, 1676, he was appointed to proceed to Piscataqua, with the full command of an expedition, then fitting out for that place, but he seems to have declined the appointment.

He was chosen to the Council as Assistant in 1681, in which office he continued until the appointment of Sir Edmund Andros as Governor-General in 1686. In Edward Randolph's letter giving the characters of the leading men of Massachusetts, he is placed amongst the *factious;* in other words, the supporters of the rights of the colonists. On the deposition of Sir Edmund Andros, his name appears in the Council, called to the Provisional Government of the Colony. He was of the Council named in the Charter of William and Mary, in 1692.

He did not escape the persecution of Sir Edmund Andros and his tools, probably on account of the freedom of speech, in which he denounced his arbitrary assumption of power. On the 19th September, 1687, three days after the order for the arrest of the selectmen of Ipswich, warrants were issued for the arrest of Dudley Bradstreet of Andover, Samuel Appleton of Ipswich, and Nathaniel Saltonstall of Haverhill, as "persons factiously and seditiously inclined, and disaffected to his Majesty's government." * On the 3d and 5th October, two other special warrants were

*The arrest of these gentlemen on a warrant specifying no illegal act, but simply as factious and evil disposed persons, would certainly appear the most high-handed act of arbitrary power perpetrated by Sir Edmund Andros, and only equalled by those of his master, King James.

issued for the apprehension of Samuel Appleton, by which it appears that he secreted himself, probably at the house of his son at Lynn. It was doubtless on this occasion that the scene occurred, referred to in Lewis's history of Lynn, (1st edition,) where he is represented as addressing the people from a rocky eminence, near the Lynn print and bleach works, which still goes by the name of Appleton's pulpit.

At length, on the 19th October, he was brought before the Governor and Council, by Thomas Larkin, Messenger, and "ordered to stand committed until he give bond in the sum of one thousand pounds to appear at the next Superior Court, at Salem, to answer what shall be objected against him, and in the mean time to be of good behaviour." (See Appendix, B.) This bond he refused to give; whereupon, at a Council on the 30th November, he was ordered to be imprisoned in Boston jail. How long he remained in prison is not known.* So far as appears, the severe measures of

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*Since the above was written, the editor is informed by Mr. Felt, the historian of Ipswich, that he finds amongst his memoranda the following: — "Mejor Samuel Appleton was kept in prison till the Supreme Court at Salem, March 7, 1688, when by giving bond for £1000 to appear at the next Court to sit there, and to be of regular behaviour, and pay unreasonable charges, he was released. The bond was continued about six months longer, though nothing appeared against him." Mr. Felt has not noted the source whence the above was obtained, but from his well known accuracy, it may be considered as probably authentic.

The Superior Court had been newly established, in place of the old Court of Assistants, under the authority granted to Sir Edmund Andros; the judges were appointed by him, and were ready to carry out his arbitrary measures. It would, however, be no impeachment of Major Appleton's consistency, in refusing obedience to the arbitrary and illegal warrant of Sir Edmund, that he should yield to the requisition of a court of law, however corrupt it might be. This short lived Superior Court fell with the deposition of Andros. There are no existing records of its proceedings.

the Government subdued all others to the footstool of Sir Edmund;* but Major Appleton was inflexible, and was visited with his vengeance to the last extremity. The writer was informed by Mr. John Appleton of Cambridge, that it was a tradition in the family, that on the imprisonment of Sir Edmund in 1689, and his confinement at the castle, Major Appleton was allowed the satisfaction of handing him into the boat which conveyed him off.

His will is dated April, 1695, and was proved May 25th, 1696; witnesses, Samuel Phillips, Sr., and Edward Payson. He divided the land included in the angle between Mill River and Mile Brook, embracing the whole original grant, between his four sons.

His first wife was Hannah Paine, daughter of William Paine of Ipswich, afterwards of Boston, by whom he had the following children:—

14 — 1. Hannah, m. William Downes, a merchant of Boston, and had issue, a daughter.

15 — 2. Judith, m. Samuel Wolcott, of Windsor, Connecticut. He was grandson of Henry, who arrived in America in 1630, and removed to Connecticut. Their children were,— 1. Samuel; 2. Josiah; 3. Hannah; 4. Sarah; 5. Lucy; 6. Abigail; 7. Elizabeth; 8. Mary.

* It appears by the diary of Judge Sewall, that Dudley Bradstreet, and Nathaniel Saltonstall were both arrested, and gave the bond required. (See Appendix, B.)

16 — 3. Samuel. (7.)

William Paine's will is dated October, 1660. By it, he bequeaths £1500 to these three grandchildren, their mother being then deceased; other legacies to the amount of £500, and the residue of his estate to his son, John Paine.

Samuel Appleton's second wife was Mary Oliver, b. 1640, whom he married December 8th, 1656, at the age of sixteen. She was daughter of John Oliver of Newbury, who was a deputy in 1637, and died 1642. John Oliver was among those ordered to be disarmed for approving the Remonstrance, alleging the innocence of Mrs. Hutchinson. (John Oliver's will is in the *N. E. Gen. and His. Register*, No. 11, p. 266.) By Mary Oliver, who, dying in 1698, survived him about two years, Samuel Appleton had the following children: —

17 — 4. John. (8.)
18 — 5. Major Isaac. (9.)
19 — 6. Oliver. (10.)
20 — 7. Joannah, m. Nathaniel Whipple and had a son, Appleton, b. 1693.

(4.) II. Sarah Appleton, [4 — 3.] b. 1627. She was married 1651, to the Rev. Samuel Phillips of Rowley, son of the Rev. George Phillips of Watertown; she d. 1713. Their children were, —

21 — 1. Mary, m. Rev. Edward Payson, of Rowley, and left children, — 1. Mary, m. Jewett; 2. Eliphalet; 3. Mehitable, m. Hobson; 4. Samuel; 5. Edward; 6. Elizabeth, m. Northend; 7. Eliot; 8. Jonathan; 9. David; 10. Susannah, m. Hibbert.

22 — 2. Dorcas.

23 — 3. Samuel. (11.)

24 — 4. George, a clergyman settled at Brookhaven, Long Island. He left numerous descendants.

THIRD GENERATION.

(5.) III. JOHN APPLETON, [7 — 1.] b. 1652. It appears by the proceedings of Sir Edmund Andros *vs.* the Town of Ipswich, that he was town-clerk at the meeting on the 23d August, 1687, and some circumstances make it probable that he was the person imprisoned and fined, and not his father, as heretofore stated. He was Deputy to the General Court in 1697, with the title of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was of the Council from 1698 to 1702; from 1706 to 1715; and from 1720 to 1722. He was for many years Judge of Probate, and sustained through life a most excellent

character. His death gave occasion to two funeral sermons, one by the Rev. John Rogers, entitled, "The perfect and upright Man characterized and recommended;" another by the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, entitled, "The Character, Commendation, and Reward of a faithful Servant of Jesus Christ." The following are extracts: —

"His Lord betrusted him with a good stock of talents, and lengthened out his time for using them to an uncommon period, (about 87 years.) And who ever improved to better advantage, his abilities in all his stations and relations of life, public and private, religious and civil? Verily he obtained mercy to be faithful to the death. He had an early sense, not only of his Lord's authority, but also of his excellency, beauty, and amiableness."

"He was also strictly just, righteous, faithful, obliging, kind, and condescending in all his relations and offices, whether as a counsellor, or Judge,* a husband, a father, or a master, a Christian, friend, or neighbour, extending his respects unto all his Lord's commandments. Ye are all witnesses, and God also, how piously, devoutly, holy, wisely, justly, kindly, charitably, meekly, humbly, and unblamably,

* "He was one of the King's Council, and for more than twenty years, a Judge of Probate for the County of Essex. He was a man of sound judgment, and unimpeached integrity. It was remarked, that during the long period in which he was in the Probate Office, there was never an appeal from his judgment." *Holmes's Hist. of Cambridge.*

he ever behaved among you." (*Kimball's Sketch of the Ecc. Hist. of Ipswich.*)

He m. Elizabeth Rogers, November 23d, 1681. She was daughter of President Rogers, was b. 1663, and d. 1754. John Appleton, d. 1739. Their children were, —

25 — 1. Elizabeth, who m. the Rev. Jabez Fitch, 1704. He was son of the Rev. James Fitch of Norwich, Connecticut, and settled at Portsmouth, N. H. He published several sermons. His family was numerous.

26 — 2. Rev. Nathaniel, D. D. (12.)

27 — 3. Margaret, who m. the Rev. Edward Holyoke, President of Harvard College, and father of Doctor Holyoke of Salem, whose one hundredth anniversary was celebrated in 1828.

28 — 4. Daniel, b. 1695, m. Elizabeth Berry, 1715. He was Register of Probate at Ipswich.

29 — 5. Priscilla, b. 1697, m. the Rev. Robert Ward of Wenham, d. 1724.

(6.) III. Samuel Appleton, [8 — 2.] d. 1693, leaving a widow and the following children; —

30 — 1. Jose.

31 — 2. Samuel.

32 — 3. Thomas.

33 — 4. John.

(7.) III. SAMUEL APPLETON, [16 — 3.] b. 1654. From 1680 to 1688 he resided at Lynn, carrying on the iron works, called Hammersmith, of which three quarters were, — after a long litigation in which he resorted to the now obsolete process of attainting the jury, — awarded to him by the Council in 1679, on account of a mortgage to secure the legacy of his grandfather Paine. The other quarter, he purchased of the heirs of Thomas Savage in 1682, for £250. He afterwards, in 1688, sold the whole, with six hundred acres of land, to James Taylor of Boston, for £500. These works were situated on Saugus River, near the old meeting-house. He afterwards removed to Boston, where he carried on the business of merchandise. He was chosen to the Council in 1703, and continued to be chosen to that office, with some intermissions, until 1714, when it was filled by his cousin, John. In 1706–7–8–13–14, they were both of the Council, one of them being one of the two counsellors chosen for the Province at Large.

He went as a Commissioner to Quebec, in 1706, for the purpose of bringing home the prisoners of war detained there. He returned to Boston, 21st November, with the Rev. Mr. Williams, and fifty-six other redeemed captives. (*Williams's Red. Cap.* p. 74.) In 1707, he commanded a regiment in the unsuccessful expedition to Port Royal, under Col. March. He dissented from the decision of the Council of War

abandoning the enterprise. (*Barnard's Narrative*, His. Coll. 3d series, Vol. 5.) He married Elizabeth Whittingham, a descendant of the Rev. William Whittingham, Dean of Durham.* Mary, a sister of Elizabeth Whittingham, married Clark, a merchant of Boston, and after his death, Gurdon Saltonstall, Governor of Connecticut.

Samuel Appleton died October 30th, 1725, and was buried at Ipswich. His wife survived him, and was subsequently married to the Rev. Edward Payson. His children were,—

34 — 1. Samuel. (13.)
35 — 2. Whittingham.
36 — 3. Hannah, m. William Clark of Boston, 1705.
37 — 4. Martha, m. Joseph Wise, 1708.
38 — 5. Elizabeth, b. 1687, at Lynn.

(8.) III. JOHN APPLETON, [17 — 4.] b. 1660. He first m. Rebecca Ruck, 1689, daughter of John Ruck, a merchant of Salem. His second wife was the

* William Whittingham married a sister of John Calvin, and was pastor of the first Congregational Church gathered at Geneva. He returned to England on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, and was by her appointed Dean of Durham. He assisted Sternhold in the old version of the Psalms; those composed by him having affixed to them his initials, W. W. One of them, furnished by the Rev. Dr. Jenks, will be found in the Appendix, and is a beautiful specimen of antique psalmody. His son Baruch, was on the point of embarking for America when he died. His widow came with her son John, who married a daughter of the Rev. William Hubbard of Ipswich. Of their children, John and Richard returned to England. William married a daughter of J. Lawrence of Ipswich, afterwards of New York, and left three daughters; — 1. Mary, m. Gurdon Saltonstall, Governor of Connecticut; 2. Elizabeth, m. Samuel Appleton, and after his death Edward Payson; 3. Martha, m. Rev. John Rogers of Ipswich. *Mass. His. Rec.* 1st series, Vol. 5. p. 206.

widow Dutch, whom he married in 1700. He d. 1724. His children were,—

39 — 1. John, b. 1695, m. Mary Allen of Salisbury, 1716.

40 — 2. Benjamin, m. Elizabeth Wade, 1723, and had two daughters, and one son, John. Benjamin d. 1731.

(9.) III. Major Isaac Appleton, [18 — 5.] b. 1664, at Ipswich. He m. Priscilla Baker, granddaughter of Lieutenant-Governor Symonds, who married a daughter of Governor Winthrop. He d. 1747. Their children were,—

41 — 1. Priscilla, b. 1697, m. Thomas Burnham of Ipswich, and had sons, Thomas of Ipswich, and James of Portland.

42 — 2. Mary, b. 1702, m. Zachariah Osgood of Andover, 1729, and removed to Pomfret, Connecticut, where their descendants are living.

43 — 3. Isaac. (14.)

44 — 4. Elizabeth, m. Josiah Fairfield of Wenham.

45 — 5. Martha, m. John White of Haverhill.

46 — 6. Rebecca, m. William Dodge of Ipswich, a distinguished merchant. Their children were,— 1. Mrs. Reed of Marblehead, mother of the late Hon. William Reed; 2. Mrs. Clark of Cape Elizabeth.

47 — 7. Joannah, m. William Story of Boston, grandfather of the late Judge Story.

(10.) III. Oliver Appleton, [19 — 6.] b. 1676, m. Sarah . . . . d. 1759. Their children were, —

48 — 1. Joseph, m. Swain, 1732.

49 — 2. John, b. 1707, d. 1794.

50 — 3. Oliver, b. 1712, d. 1787.

51 — 4. Samuel, b. 1713.

52 — 5. Daniel, probably ancestor of the Appletons, booksellers in New York and Philadelphia.

53 — 6. Nathaniel, b. 1721, d. 1798.

54 — 7. Joannah, m. Whipple.

55 — 8. A daughter, m. Swain.

56 — 9. A daughter, m. Swain.

(11.) III. Samuel Phillips, [23 — 3.] son of Sarah Appleton and the Rev. Samuel Phillips of Rowley, was b. 1658. He was a goldsmith of Salem. He m. Mary Emerson, daughter of the Rev. John Emerson of Gloucester. Her mother was daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Symonds. Samuel Phillips d. 1722. Their children were, —

57 — 1. Rev. Samuel Phillips of Andover, b. 1690. He m. Hannah White of Haverhill, and by her had the following children; — 1. Samuel of Andover, b. 1715. He was founder of Phillips Academy. He m. Elizabeth Bernard, whose son, Lieutenant-Governor

Samuel Phillips of Andover, b. 1752, d. 1802, m. Phœbe Foxcroft, and had a son, John of Andover, and a son Samuel, who d. young. 2. John, merchant of Exeter, b. 1719. 3. William of Boston, b. 1722, m. Abigail Bromfield, and had children; — 1. Abigail, who m. Josiah Quincy; 2. Lieutenant-Governor William Phillips, b. 1750, m. Miriam Mason, who d. 1823. He d. 1827, and left children as follows; — 1. Jonathan; 2. Abigail, m. Rev. E. Burgess of Dedham; 3. Miriam, b. 1779, m. S. H. Walley; 4. Edward, b. 1782, m. Salisbury, d. 1826, leaving one son, Edward.

58 — 2. John, b. 1701, m. Mary Buttolph, d. 1763. He was deacon in Mr. Colman's Church. He left several children. His youngest son William, was a merchant of Boston, and d. 1772, a. 34, leaving two daughters and two sons, one of whom was the late Hon. John Phillips, first Mayor of Boston.

59 — 3. Sarah, m. William White, grandfather of the Hon. Daniel Appleton White of Salem.

FOURTH GENERATION.

(12.) IV. Rev. NATHANIEL APPLETON, D. D. [26 — 2.] was born at Ipswich, December 9th, 1693, and graduated at Harvard College in 1712. In 1717 he was ordained at Cambridge, and continued in the ministry there sixty-six years. He exercised a powerful influence in the church, the college, and also in the state, having been a strenuous whig during the Revolution. For more than sixty years, he was a fellow of Harvard College, and in 1771, received from that institution a diploma of D. D., an honor which it had never conferred except on Increase Mather, eighty years before. He died February 9th, 1784.

The following notice of him, is from Holmes's History of Cambridge: —

"Dr. Appleton, if venerable for his age, was more venerable for his piety. His religion, like his whole character, was patriarchal. Born in the last century, and living till nearly the close of this, he brought down with him the habits of 'early times.' In his dress, in his manners, in his conversation, in his ministry, he may be classed with the Puritan ministers of revered memory, who first came to New England. His natural temper was cheerful, but his habitual deportment was grave. Early consecrated to God, and having a fixed predilection for the ministry, he was happily formed, by the union of good sense with

deep seriousness, of enlightened zeal with consummate prudence, for the pastoral office.

"He preached the gospel with *great plainness of speech*, and with primitive simplicity; less concerned to please than to instruct and edify, he studiously accommodated his discourses to the meanest capacity. To this end he frequently borrowed similitudes from familiar, sometimes from vulgar, objects; but his application of them was so pertinent, and his utterance and his air were so solemn, as to suppress levity, and silence criticism.

"So great was the ascendency which he gained over his people, by his discretion and moderation, by his condescension and benevolence, by his fidelity and piety, that while he lived, they regarded his counsels as oracular, and since his death, they mention not his name but with profound regard and veneration. His praise, not confined to his own society, is in all the churches of New England. In controversial and difficult cases, he was often applied to for advice at Ecclesiastical Councils. Impartial yet pacific, firm yet conciliatory, he was specially qualified for a counsellor, and in that character he materially contributed to the unity, the peace, and order of the churches. With the wisdom of the serpent, he happily united the innocence of the dove. In his religious principles he was, like all his predecessors in the ministry, a Calvinist. Towards persons, however, who were of

different principles, he was candid and catholic. Orthodoxy and charity were his motto, and he happily exemplified the union of both, in his ministry and in his life."

The following is from Eliot's Biographical Dictionary: —

"He was as firm a Whig in his political, as he was a Calvinist in his religious, principles. But several of his hearers were on the other side of the question, and had rendered themselves very unpopular in their public stations; they had been among his particular friends, and while they blamed him for his opposition to the government, others who were with him in his politics made severe remarks upon his complaisance to Tories. None, however, could ever accuse him of 'speaking unadvisedly with his lips.'"

Nathaniel Appleton married Margaret Gibbs, who was born 1700, and died 1771. Their children were, —

60 — 1. Margaret, b. 1720, m. Prentiss, d. 1769.

61 — 2. Elizabeth, b. 1725, m. Rand.

62 — 3. Mehitable, b. 1728. She married the Rev. Dr. Samuel Haven of Portsmouth, who died 1806, leaving a numerous family. His son, Nathaniel Appleton Haven, was a physician, and afterwards a merchant of Portsmouth. He was father of Nathaniel A.

Haven, of whom a Memoir with certain Remains, was published by George Ticknor, Esq. in 1827. She died 1777.

63 — 4. Nathaniel. (15.)

64 — 5. Henry, b. 1737, m. Sarah Odiorne, d. 1768. He was a merchant of Portsmouth.

65 — 6. John. (16.)

(13.) IV. SAMUEL APPLETON. [34 — 1.] He died in London, December 1728, of small pox. He married Anna Gerrish, daughter of John Gerrish. His will is on record in the Probate Office in Boston; his partner, Giles Dulake Tidmarsh, Executor. By it he leaves £1000 to his wife, and his estate in Ipswich to his son, if he arrive at the age of twenty-one years. The following obituary notice appeared at the time: — "London, December 21st, 1728, on Sunday morning, died after eight days illness, of small pox, Mr. Samuel Appleton, an eminent New England merchant, of ample fortune and great merit, and in the prime of life."

(14.) IV. ISAAC APPLETON, [43 — 3.] b. 1704, at Ipswich. He married Elizabeth Sawyer, daughter of Sawyer a merchant of Wells, Maine. She was b. 1710, and d. 1785. He d. 1794. Their children were, —

66 — 1. Dea. Isaac Appleton of New Ipswich. (17.)

67 — 2. Francis of New Ipswich. (18.)

68 — 3. Elizabeth, m. Bartlett of New Ipswich. Their children were; — 1. Isaac; 2. Samuel; 3. Daniel; 4. Noah; 5. a daughter, m. Fox.

69 — 4. Samuel of Ipswich. (19.)

70 — 5. Thomas of Beverly, b. 1741. He was twice married. By his first wife, he had two children; — 1. Isaac; 2. Elizabeth. By the second, who was a Dane, sister of Nathan Dane, he had three children; — 1. Daniel; 2. Lydia; 3. Sarah. His wife d. in 1845, a. 103 years. He d. 1831.

71 — 6. John of Buxton, Maine. He settled on lands granted in 1730, to the officers and soldiers engaged in the Narragansett fight. He left no issue.

72 — 7. Daniel of Buxton, Maine, m. Adams, d. 1836. He settled on lands granted like the preceding. His children were; — 1. Daniel; 2. Joseph; 3. Elizabeth, m. Hopkinson.

73 — 8. William of Portsmouth. (20.)

74 — 9. Mary, m. Woodbury and had two children; 1. Samuel; 2. Mary, m. Thomas McMahon, by whom she had four children.

75 — 10. Rev. Joseph Appleton of North Brookfield. (21.)

FIFTH GENERATION.

(15.) V. NATHANIEL APPLETON, [63 — 4.] b. 1731. He was a merchant of Boston. He was a member of the first Committee of Correspondence, and a zealous patriot during the revolutionary struggle. From an early period of the revolution until his death, he held the office of Commissioner of Loans. He corresponded with most of the eminent men of his day, and, with James Swan, distinguished himself in writing against the slave trade, from 1766 to 1773. (*Mass. Hist. Coll.* 4th Vol. 1st Series, p. 201.) His first wife was Mary Walker; his second, Rachel Henderson. He d. 1798. His children were, —

76 — 1. Nathaniel Walker. (22.)

77 — 2. John of Cambridge, b. 1758, m. Fairweather. He was formerly Consul at Calais. His son, John James, has been employed in a diplomatic capacity in the service of the United States, and now resides at Havre.

78 — 3. Mary, m. Emory.

79 — 4. Thomas, b. 1763. He was Consul at Leghorn, where he died unmarried in 1840.

80 — 5. Charlotte, b. 1766, m. Thomas Perkins of Boston, d. 1798.

81 — 6. Betsey.

82 — 7. George Washington, b. 1775, d. 1795, on the north-west coast of America.

(16.) V. JOHN APPLETON, [65 — 6.] b. 1739. He married, 1st. Jane Sparhawk; 2d. Priscilla Greenleaf. He was a merchant of Salem, and died in 1817. His children were, —

83 — 1. Henry, b. 1768, d. 1823.
84 — 2. Jane, b. 1770, d. 1791.
85 — 3. John Sparhawk. (23.)
86 — 4. Margaret, b. 1772, m. Willard Peele, a merchant of Salem, d. 1838.
87 — 5. Nathaniel, b. 1779, m. Elizabeth Ward, d. December 21st, 1818.
88 — 6. William, b. 1781, d. 1802.
89 — 7. Alfred G., b. 1794.

(17.) V. Deacon ISAAC APPLETON, [66 — 1.] of New Ipswich; b. May 31st, 1731, m. April 24th, 1760, Mary Adams, who was born April 14th, 1742, and died May 22d, 1829. She was daughter of Joseph Adams of Concord, who d. May 10th, 1790, a. 88, and Dorothy his wife, who d. July 25th, 1791, a. 85. He died February 25th, 1806. Their children were, —

90 — 1. Isaac of Dublin, N. H. (24.)
91 — 2. Joseph, b. June 25th, 1764, d. December 2d, 1791, at Keene, N. H. He graduated at Dartmouth College, 1791.
92 — 3. Samuel, merchant of Boston. (25.)

93 — 4. Aaron of Keene, b. August 6th, 1768, m. 1st. Eunice Adams, who d. July 24th, 1841; 2d. Keziah Bixby.

94 — 5. Dolly, b. September 6th, 1770, m. David Everett.

95 — 6. Moses of Waterville, Me. (26.)

96 — 7. Mary. (27.)

97 — 8. Ebenezer, b. October 17th, 1777, d. July 7th, 1780.

98 — 9. Nathan, merchant of Boston. (28.)

99 — 10. Emily. (29.)

100 — 11. Eben. (30.)

101 — 12. Emma, b. April 14th, 1787, d. January, 1792.

(18.) V. Francis Appleton, [67 — 2.] of New Ipswich; b. 1732, m. Hubbard, d. January, 1816. His children were, —

102 — 1. Isaac.

103 — 2. Francis of Dublin, N. H., m. Mary Ripley, and had several children.

104 — 3. John of New Ipswich, m. Betsey Peabody. He was father of John Appleton of Bangor.

105 — 4. Rev. Jesse Appleton. (31.)

(19.) V. Samuel Appleton, [69 — 4.] of Ipswich, b. 1739, m. Mary White of Haverhill, d. 1819. His children were, —

106 — 1. Elizabeth, d. unmarried.
107 — 2. Samuel Gilman, m. Mary Andrews.
108 — 3. Mary, m. Amos Sawyer.
109 — 4. Susannah, m. John Willet.
110 — 5. Isaac, m. Dyson.
111 — 6. Timothy.
112 — 7. John W. of Portland, m. Williams.
113 — 8. Rebecca, m. Joseph Brown.
114 — 9. General James of Portland, m. Fuller.
115 — 10. Gardiner, m. Woodbury.
116 — 11. Joannah, m. 1. Safford; 2. Dodge.
117 — 12. Nathan Dane of Alfred, Maine, m. Julia Hall.

(20.) V. WILLIAM APPLETON, [73 — 8.] of Portsmouth, d. about 1790. His children were, —

118 — 1. William. (32.)
119 — 2. Mehitable. (33.)

(21.) V. Rev. JOSEPH APPLETON, [75—10.] of North Brookfield, b. 1751, m. Mary Hook, who was b. 1756, and d. 1842. He graduated at Brown University, 1772. He died 1795. His children were, —

120 — 1. Phineas, b. 1779, d. 1800.
121 — 2. Joseph, b. 1781, d. 1793.
122 — 3. Abigail Ellery, b. 1784, m. David Starrett.
123 — 4. William, merchant of Boston. (34.)
124 — 5. Sarah Hook, b. 1789, m. J. Burnham.
125 — 6. Mary Anne, b. 1791, m. A. Stevens.

SIXTH GENERATION.

(22.) VI. NATHANIEL WALKER APPLETON, [76 — 1.] b. 1755, m. Sarah Greenleaf, d. 1795. He was a graduate of Harvard College, and a physician of Boston highly esteemed, whose early death was the subject of general regret. By Sarah Greenleaf he had the following children: —

126 — 1. Nathaniel W., m. Sarah Tilden.
127 — 2. Charles H.
128 — 3. William Greenleaf, m. Dawes.

(23.) VI. JOHN SPARHAWK APPLETON, [85 — 3.] b. March 13th, 1775, m. Mary Lander, d. December 20th, 1824. He was a bookseller in Salem and Boston, was a good deal of an antiquary, and collected many of the materials for these Genealogical Notices. The plates of the churches in Great and Little Waldingfield were obtained by him. He was a writer of wit and pungency in the columns of the Salem Register.

(24.) VI. ISAAC APPLETON, [90 — 1.] of Dublin, N. H., b. June 6th, 1762, m. Sarah Twitchell, 1788. She was b. January 9th, 1768; and d. March 28th, 1828. Their children were, —

129 — 1. Sarah, m. James B. Todd.

130 — 2. Joseph, b. December 5th, 1791, d. May 9th, 1840.

131 — 3. Emily, b. May 15th, 1794, m. Estabrook, d. September 9th, 1842.

132 — 4. David.

133 — 5. Mary.

134 — 6. Samuel, b. July 12th, 1803, m. Heywood, d. June 20th, 1830.

135 — 7. Isaac, b. February 21st, 1806, d. November 26th, 1827.

136 — 8. Harriet, m. Rev. Henry A. Kendall of Dublin, N. H.

(25.) VI. SAMUEL APPLETON, [92 — 3.] merchant of Boston, b. June 22d, 1766, m. Mrs. Mary Gore.

(26.) VI. MOSES APPLETON, M. D. [95 — 6.] of Waterville, Maine, b. March 17th, 1773, [Gr. D. C. 1791,] m. Ann Clark, 1801, d. May 5th, 1849. Their children were, —

137 — 1. Ann Louisa, m. Hon. Samuel Wells of Portland.

138 — 2. Samuel.

139 — 3. Mary Jane, m. Dr. Samuel Plaisted.

140 — 4. George Alfred, b. June 5th, 1809, d. young.

141 — 5. Moses Larke, m. Jane Hill.

(27.) VI. MARY APPLETON, [96 — 7.] b. June 22d, 1775, m. Joseph Barrett, October 3d, 1809. Their children were, —

142 — 1. Joseph Appleton, b. July 22d, 1812, d. April 20th, 1833.

143 — 2. Emily Maria, b. October 23d, 1814, d. June 11th, 1833.

144 — 3. Mary Narcissa, m. Samuel W. Bent.

145 — 4. Dora Everett, m. Dr. Edward Spalding.

(28.) VI. NATHAN APPLETON, [98 — 9.] merchant of Boston, b. October 6th, 1779, m. 1st. Maria Theresa Gold, 1806, who was b. November 7th, 1786, and d. February 10th, 1833. Their children were, —

146 — 1. Thomas Gold.

147 — 2. Mary, m. Robert James Mackintosh.

148 — 3. Charles Sedgwick, b. October 9th, 1815, d. October 25th, 1835.

149 — 4. Fanny Elizabeth, m. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. ✱ was killed to death July, 1861

He m. 2d. Harriot C. Sumner, 1839. Their children were, —

150 — 5. William Sumner.

151 — 6. Harriot.

152 — 7. Nathan.

(29.) VI. EMILY APPLETON, [99 — 10.] b. November 7th, 1781. She m. November 6th, 1804, Moses Jewett, who was b. July 5th, 1777, and d. August 12th, 1847, at Columbus, Ohio. She d. June 4th, 1809, at Burlington, Vermont. Their children were, —

153 — 1. Harriet, b. September 17th, 1805, d. July 31st, 1806.

154 — 2. Isaac Appleton.

(30.) VI. Eben Appleton, [100 — 11.] b. June 7th, 1784. He m. October 12th, 1809, Sarah Paterson, who d. July 12th, 1837. He d. April 29th, 1833. Their children were, —

155 — 1. Sarah, b. July 12th, 1810, at Liverpool, England, d. June 5th 1837.

156 — 2. Samuel A. m. Julia Webster, who d. April 28th, 1848.

157 — 3. William S. m. Georgiana Louisa Frances Armistead of Baltimore.

158 — 4. Caroline Frances, m. Samuel Blatchford of Auburn, New York.

(31.) VI. Rev. Jesse Appleton, [105 — 4.] b. November 17th, 1772, at New Ipswich. He entered Dartmouth College in 1788. He prepared himself for the ministry and was ordained at Hampton, N. H., in February, 1797. In 1807, on the decease of the Rev. Dr. McKeen, the first President of Bowdoin College, Mr. Appleton was chosen his successor. Two volumes of his works, embracing his course of Theological Lectures, his Academic Addresses, and a selection from his Sermons, with a Memoir of his life and character, were published in 1837.

In 1800, he married Elizabeth Means, daughter of

the Hon. Robert Means of Amherst, N. H. He died November 12th, 1819. Their children were,—

159 — 1. Mary Means, m. John Aiken.
160 — 2. Elizabeth Frances, b. April 22d, 1804, m. Alpheus S. Packard of Brunswick, Maine, d. June 2d, 1839.
161 — 3. Jane Means, m. Gen. Franklin Pierce of Concord, N. H.
162 — 4. William, b. November 7th, 1808, d. at Cincinnati, October 19th, 1830.
163 — 5. Robert, m. Rebecca W. Means.
164 — 6. John, b. August 14th, 1814, d. October 19th, 1817.

(32.) VI. William Appleton. [118 — 1.] He was a ship-master of much intelligence,— was lost on the coast of South America about the year 1830. His children were,—

165 — 1. Mary B.
166 — 2. Sarah A. m. J. A. Knowles of Lowell.
167 — 3. Samuel B. d. 1834.
168 — 4. Martha A. m. John M. Wilson of Chicago, Illinois.

(33.) VI. Mehitable Appleton, [119 — 2.] m. Thomas P. Drown, who d. 1848. Their children were,—

169 — 1. Thomas.
170 — 2. William A., merchant at Philadelphia.

171 — 3. Sarah A. m. William Stavers of Philadelphia.

172 — 4. Anna.

(34.) VI. William Appleton, [123 — 4.] merchant of Boston, b. November 16th, 1786, m. Mary Ann Cutler, 1815. Their children were, —

173 — 1. William Sullivan, b. October 21st, 1815, d. August 24th, 1836, at Schaffhausen in Switzerland.

174 — 2. James Amory, b. October 29th, 1818, m. Mary Ellen Lyman, d. June 29th, 1843.

175 — 3. Mary Anne, m. John Singleton Copley Greene.

176 — 4. Sarah Elizabeth, m. Amos A. Lawrence.

177 — 5. Francis Henry, m. Georgiana Silsbee.

178 — 6. William, m. Emily Warren.

179 — 7. Edward, b. February 5th, 1827, d. young.

180 — 8. Harriet H. Cutler.

181 — 9. Hetty Sullivan.

182 — 10. Charles Hook.

GREAT WALDINGFIELD CHURCH, SUFFOLK, S.E.

APPENDIX.

A.

From Weever's Antient Funeral Monuments, p. 494.

WALDINGFIELD MAGNA.

John Appulton. ... JOHN APPULTON of Waldingfeeld magna .... ob. anno 14 of HEN. IV. 1416 three apples gules, leaves and stalks vert.

John Appulton, and Margaret his wife. Orate pro animabus JOHANNIS APPULTON et MARGARETE vxoris eius, qui quidem JOHANNES obijt 9 die Aprilis, anno domini 1481. et predicta MARGARETA obijt 4 die Julij anno dom. 1468. quorum ...

Tho. Appulton. Orate pro anima THOME APPULTON de Waldingfeeld magna qui THOMAS ab hac luce migrauit, 4 die Octob. ann. dom. 1507.

Margery Appulton. Orate pro anima MARGERIE APPULTON, que obijt 4 die Nouemb. anno dom. 1504. cuius anime propitietur altissimus. Amen.

Rob. Appulton, and Mary his wife. Orate pro animabus ROBERTI APPULTON generosi, et MARIE vxoris eius, qui quidem ROBERTUS obiit 27 Augusti 1526. quorum ... Amen.

Extract from a letter of Mr. Eben Appleton, dated, Liverpool, 20th October, 1818:—

"I now send you the long promised account of my researches into the history of our ancestors. There is little doubt we are descended from William de Appleton of Suffolk, who died in 1326; for although our genealogical tree does not extend in a direct line, further back than John Appleton, (1412,) yet as the estates of William de Appleton were in Haxwell and Boxford in the immediate vicinity of Waldingfield, it is most probable we are a branch of his family. That he was a man of some note, I gather from the pomp and expense attending his funeral; the particulars of which you will find herewith.

The information I have collected is from various sources, exclusive of three journeys to Crayford and Dartford in Kent, South Benfleet in Essex, and into Suffolk. I have looked over county histories, ancient chronicles, books of antiquities and remains, as well as books of heraldry without number. I found in the collection of Harleian Manuscripts at the British Museum, a pedigree of the family of Appleton of Suffolk, from John, 1412, to Samuel who emigrated to America. That our Arms are correct I also ascertained from the same document, as it is there stated that William, the grandfather of John and Samuel, bore

for his arms, "*Argent a fess sable between three pomgranets gules, slipped and leav'd vert,*" Crest, "*an Olivant's hed couped sa tusked ear'd or, with a serpent writhed about his noz vert.*" On the adjoining leaf was the pedigree of the family of Isaack, into which Thomas married.

There is little doubt that the name of Appleton is of Saxon origin.* (Apelton, — Saxon, *orchard.*) It was known as the name of *places* before the Norman Conquest, as it occurs in different parts of "Domesday Book," both in York and Norfolk, as "Appletuna, Appletona," &c. I find the name used for *persons* as early as 1216, (HENRY III.) Mabilia de Apleton, &c. The Christian names being all Norman, as William, John, Henry, Edward, &c., the family are probably of Norman descent, and took their name from the place where land was granted them.† It appears to have been variously spelt even during the same period. Little attention was paid to orthography in the early times of English history. It is spelt Apylton, Apilton, Apelton, Apeltun, Apulton, Appulton, Apetone, &c. In the old county histories of Kent and Essex,

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* The following is found in Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary: —

ÆPL, apl, æppel, — *an* APPLE, *fruit.*
TU'N, — *a hedge, garden.*
Cyrnel, — A KERNEL, *grain.*
Æppel-tun, appletun, apuldertun, — *an apple-garden, orchard.*
Æppel-cyrnla, appel-cyrnlu, — *A pomegranate.*

† Thierry says, the use of two names, a Christian and a Surname, was introduced into England with the Norman conquest. Mabile refused to marry Robert, a natural son of King Henry I., because she would not marry a man who had but one name. The King obviated the objection by making him Earl of Gloucester.

the name occurs frequently. They appear from their marriages, estates, &c., to have been an ancient and highly respectable family.

I visited Crayford in Kent, in September 1817.* I looked through the church and churchyard, but found nothing relative to the name of Appleton. I since find from Hasted's History of Kent, that the monuments in this church, to the Appletons and others, were destroyed by a fire which consumed the church; the date is not mentioned. It appears from this history, that the Appletons owned estates and had resided in this neighborhood from near 1400, at about which time Roger was Auditor to Henry V. and VI.

The same history says,—"these Apyltons or Appletons are supposed to be descended from a family seated in Great Waldingfield, in Norfolk" (diocese); and in another place,—"Edward Isaac, descendant of William Isaac, Esq., gave the manor of upper Garwinton to his two daughters, namely,—Mary, married to Thomas Appleton, Esq. of Suffolk, and Margaret, married to a son

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*In Weever's Antient Funeral Monuments, p. 128, under the name CRAYFORD, the following is found:—

Roger Apleton and Agnes his wife.

Hic iacet ROGERUS APLETON, unus auditorum serenissimorum regum HEN. V. & HEN. VI. ac IOHANNE vxoris HEN. IV. & KATHERINE vxoris HEN. VI. reginarum Angle, & principatus totius Wallie, ducatus Cornubie, & com. Cestrie. qui ob. . . . . 1400, & AGNES vxor eius domina de Holbury que ob. 1437. Cum venerit dies Domini in misericordia eius egrediemur.

Hic iacet HENRICUS ELHAM vnus auditorum. . . . . & ELIZABETHA vxor eius filia ROGERI APLETON. . . ob. . . . . 1479.

of Sir John Jermyn." In reference to the "manor of Apulton in Jekham parish," "it is written in old deeds, Apylton, from its being the inheritance of a family of that name, but whether they are related to the Apyltons of Essex and Suffolk is uncertain. After this family were extinct, the Davies were possessed of it." Crayford is a tolerably pleasant village containing about 100 houses, two miles from the Thames, and one and a half from Dartford. From thence, I proceeded to visit Dartford church, where are many ancient inscriptions, exceedingly well executed in brass and stone; amongst others, is one directly in the centre of the aisle in front of the chancel, in memory of Agnes daughter of John Appleton, who married William Herilt, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and afterwards Robert Molyngton, brother of Sir Thomas Molyngton, Baron Wemme. She died 1454. The following is the inscription, verbatim et literatim: —

> Hic jacet Agnes, filia Johañs Appulton
> qūdm̄ ux Willm̄ Herilt, uñus Baroni de Seau
> dm̄ Regis Henrici sexti, et postea ux Robert
> Molyngton, frs Thom̄o Molyngton milt̄, Baronis
> de Wemme qui obiit xxix die Augusti A. D.
> Mcccclxiii.

Below the inscription is a figure of the good lady, cut in the brass, with her hands across her heart.

I next made an excursion into Essex, via Romford and Billericay, to Hadleigh, where I slept. In the morning, walked to South Benfleet, about two miles. The

village and church of South Benfleet stand low, almost on a level with the Thames, but the neighboring land is elevated and commands a good prospect of the river, and the opposite coast of Kent. Visited the church, an old stone building in the usual Gothic style. In the chancel are two tombstones to the Appletons; and seeing the old elephant's head on one of them, I felt quite amongst my relations. One is to the memory of Sir William Appleton and Dame Dorothy his wife; the other to the memory of his eldest son William, who died 1685, and to his youngest son John. The first inscription is as follows: "Here lyeth the body of Sir William Appleton, Bart., who having faithfully discharged each respective duty, and therefore deservedly beloved by all, departed this life, Nov. 15, 1705, aged 77, and Dame Dorothy his wife, whose goodness and piety justly gained her husband's love and universal esteem. She died Dec. 16, 1719, aged 84."

About a hundred yards north of the church, stands Benfleet Hall, or rather the remains of it, being now only a small farm house, and only about one quarter part its former size. Tradition says the other part was pulled down about sixty years since, when a large quantity of money and coins was found by the four carpenters employed in taking it to pieces; secreted no doubt during the civil wars. They found so much, they did not choose to tell their employers, (the Dean and Chapter of Westminster,) but divided the spoil and

took different directions, east, west, north, and south, and have never since been heard of. This fine gossiping story I had from the clergyman, Mr. Kaye. The Hall alluded to was formerly the seat of the Appletons, who had large estates round it. Henry Appleton, father of Sir Roger, owned Jarvis Hall; a good estate about a mile further north. This branch of the family became extinct on the death of Sir Henry in 1710.* My good friend Mr. Kaye informed me, and I afterwards found it on record, that in 1583, Sir Henry Appleton, knt., Roger Appleton, M. D., and William Appleton, LL. D. had £500 given them by the King,

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* *Extract from Burke's Extinct Baronetcies.*

"APPLETON OF SOUTH BENFLEET. The Apyltons, or Appletons as the name was afterwards spelt, are supposed to be descended from a family long seated at Waldingfield Magna, in Norfolk (diocese,) in the time of Henry VII. Thomas Appleton of the County of Suffolk married Joice, daughter of Sir Robert Tyrrill of Herons in Essex, and thus acquired the estate of South Benfleet in that shire. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Roger Appleton, who held at his decease considerable lands of the Queen, &c. He married Anne, daughter of John Sulyard, Esq., and had issue Henry his heir, and a daughter Jane, married, &c. Henry married Margaret, daughter of John Roper, Esq. of Eltham, Attorney General to Henry VIII., and left besides a daughter, Roger Appleton, Esq. of Benfleet, afterwards knighted, who wedded Agnes, sister and heir of Walter Clarke, Esq. of Hadley, and had 1st. Henry his heir; 2d. William of Kettlebaston in Suffolk, ancestor of the family settled at that place, 3d. Roger; 4th John; 5th Edward, and five daughters. He died 4 Philip and Mary. His son Henry held the manor of South Benfleet, and a capital messuage or mansion house, Jarvis Hall. He married Faith, daughter of William Cardinal, gent. of Great Bromley, in Essex; died 4 James I. leaving two sons, Roger and Edward. Sir Roger, knt., was created a Baronet in 1611, (the first creation of Baronets,) married Anne daughter of Sir Thomas Mildmay of Moulsham in Essex, and died 1614. His son Sir Henry married Joan, daughter of Edward Sheldon, Esq. His son Sir Henry married Sarah, daughter of Sir Thomas Oldfield of Spalding, and died about 1670, succeeded by his son, Sir Henry, who married Mary, daughter of John Rivet, merchant of London, and died 1680 without issue. The title devolved on his uncle, son of 2d Baronet Sir William Appleton of South Benfleet, who married Dorothy daughter of Mr. Hatt. His son Henry died in 1710 without issue, when the title became extinct. The large estates of the family passed to Richard Vaughan, Esq. who married his sister Elizabeth."

for disafforesting certain lands in this neighborhood, by which they made immense fortunes, building ships of the trees and selling them to the Dutch. He also informed me, that there are several small farms here, formerly the property of the Appletons, without owners, and the key of the house is transferred as a token of possession. He seemed to think I had as much right to them as any body; but I did not like the land. The village of Benfleet lies low and is now a miserable looking place.

On the 15th of October, 1817, I left London for Suffolk, in strong hopes that on visiting the very spot upon which our ancestors had resided, I might find much worthy of notice. I took the road for Sudbury. From this place to Great Waldingfield is only three and a half miles. My first visit was to the church and churchyard, but in neither could I find any tombs or inscriptions of the name of Appleton. I applied to the Rev. Mr. Creswell, the rector, who was disposed to give me every information in his power, but he knew nothing further than that people of our name had in old time resided in the place and owned estates in the neighborhood. Round the battlements of the church are some letters cut in the stone, in the old English character quite illegible to us. Mr. Creswell says he once, when the church was repairing, made out from the scaffolding the words, "Orate pro anima," and he has been told that it was in memory of some of the

Appletons. I then proceeded to Little Waldingfield, the distance across the fields only one mile. It is a larger village, and more pleasantly situated than Great Waldingfield. I examined the church and churchyard, but was equally disappointed here; no monuments or inscriptions at present existing to any of the name. The old clerk, whose father was clerk before him, says there have been no tombs with inscriptions to the Appletons, in either of their days.

I find the particulars of them in "Weever's Funeral Monuments," and "Gough's Sepulchral Antiquities." But Weever collected his inscriptions in 1630 or thereabouts, and the later books of inscriptions were mostly copied from him. At what time these monumental inscriptions were destroyed, it is now impossible to ascertain. Many of them used to be cut in brass inlaid in the stone, and in the time of the civil wars when churches were converted into barracks, an immense number of these inscriptions were stolen for the value of the brass, after which, it being unknown to whom the graves belonged, some other family has taken possession of the unclaimed tenement.* The

* In Suckling's History of the Antiquities of Suffolk, 2d Vol. p. 102, the Vicar of Lowestoft has the following record; from which it appears that these barbarisms were perpetrated by order of the existing government, in their excessive anti-Roman Catholic zeal which made war upon the words, "Pray for the Soul."

"In the yeare 1644 on the 12th of June, there came one Jissope with a commission from the Earle of Manchester, to take away from gravestones all inscriptions on wch hee found 'Orate pro anima;' hee took up in our church soe much brasses as hee sold to Mr. Josiah Wild for five shillings. Thear wearr taken up in the middle alley, twelve peeces belonging to twelve severall generations of the Jettors."

only interesting relic in Little Waldingfield church, is a Helmet, part of a leather jerkin or apron, and a sort of coronet which tradition gives to our family, although I know not upon what grounds. These things hang upon an iron peg about twelve feet from the floor, in the chancel. A similar iron peg is within a few feet of this, where the remainder of the armor hung, but it has been stolen or lost, time unknown. There is a legacy of £2, to the poor of each parish of Great and Little Waldingfield, left by Edward Appleton of Edwardston, son of Robert, secured on lands belonging to the estate of Holbrook Hall, formerly owned by the Appletons. It is situated in Little Waldingfield not a quarter of a mile from the church. The present occupier is Mr. Hanmer, son of Captain Hanmer, who had it from a Mrs. Warner. I did not call upon him, as I understood him to be just now in great distress. . . . The house is tolerably large, of brick rough cast, and not very old.

I examined the Parish Register from the year 1560, when it commences. I send you an extract from it of all which relates to our family. After 1640 I found no entry of the name. It was satisfactory to find the baptism of John and Samuel, as also of their father Samuel, who emigrated with them to America. There is only one entry of the name in Great Waldingfield Register, namely, 1621, "Thomas son of John Appleton buried October 4th." I conversed with

several of the inhabitants. They all seemed perfectly acquainted with the fact that the Appletons formerly owned much of the land about here, but further than that they knew nothing. I could not hear of any of the name in the county. There is unfortunately, no good county history of Suffolk. Sir Simon D'Ewes collected materials for writing a very particular one, but died before he finished it.

Both Great and Little Waldingfield are small villages, neither of them containing more than 40 houses. The soil seems good, but there is rather an appearance of poverty throughout this part of the country. On my return I examined Chilton church, half way between Waldingfield and Sudbury. In it are some handsome monuments and tombs, belonging to the family of the Cranes who built it. It seems that John Appleton, about 1610, married Frances Crane of Chilton, and resided at Chilton Hall, formerly a large mansion with a moat and drawbridge. The house, reduced in size, is now the residence of Mr. Addison, a banker. Formerly this part of the country was much occupied in woollen manufactures. The Dutch, who first introduced the manufacture of woollen cloths into England, settled in Sudbury. Many wool-combers have resided at Waldingfield within the last eighty years, but there is nothing of the sort now. I was told many good houses had been taken down within the last ten and twenty years, having fallen into decay, and from the

general appearance of the country, I should judge it to have been much more populous formerly than at present. Many towns in this county were formerly of much note, such as Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds. This last named town presents many objects of ancient splendor; two very large and elegant churches, and the ruins of an ancient abbey. There are many fine gentlemen's seats in the neighborhood. At Lavenham,* between Sudbury and Bury, is one of the largest and most superb churches in this, or any other country. The village in which it stands hardly contains fifty houses, and most of them miserable hovels. When such a church was built, it must doubtless have contained ten times as great a population.

I annex an extract from the Parish Register of Little Waldingfield. Parish Registers were commenced in 1538.

1574. A daughter of Thomas Appleton, Gentleman, was baptized; name illegible, (no doubt Mary.)
1578. Judith, a daughter of Thos. Appleton, baptized.
1580. Sarah, " " " "

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* The following was extracted from a manuscript, "*The Breviary of Suffolk*," in the British Museum;—

"Thomas Spring of Lavenham, surnamed The Rich Clothier, who built two chapels in Lavenham Church, and a great part of the upper part of the steeple, married Alice, daughter of Thomas Appleton of Waldingfield, Gent."

1582. John, son of Thomas Appleton, baptized.
1585. Thomas, " " " "
1586. Samuel, " " " "
1589. Mary Appleton, married, to whom illegible. (Robert Ryece.)
1608. Sir Isaac Appleton, Knt. buried.
1615. Mary Ladee * Appleton, wife to Mr. Lawrence Cutler, buried.
1616. Mary, (should be Sarah,) daughter of Samuelle Appleton, baptized.
1618. Judith, daughter of " " "
1620. Martha, " " " "
1622. John, son of Samuel Appleton, baptized.
1624. Samuel, " " "
1639. Mrs. Frances Appleton, married (Jacob Preston of Beeston.)
1640. Mr. John Appleton was buried.

The above are all I could find. It is something of an undertaking to go through the Parish Register, the writing being in many cases a good deal obliterated, and the penmanship generally of the vilest character.

In some heraldric notices of the family of De Peyton of Peyton Hall, Suffolk, it is stated;—"Sir Roger de Peyton, who died 25th of Edward III. (1351,) married

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* "If a woman once marry a Lord or Knight, by which occasion she is called My Lady, with the Sirname of her husband, if hee dye, and she take a husband of a meaner estate, she shall still be called Lady, with the Sirname of her first husband, and not of the second." *Smith's Commonwealth.*

the Lady Christiana de Apleton, who was heir to land in Boxford and Haxwell, and who died 19th of Edward II. and was buried at Stoke Neyland, Suffolk, with great pomp." Extract from the funeral expenses:—

55 Quarters of Wheat,	£4.	10.
1 Hogshead of Wine,	£53.	4.
4 Muttons,		5.
8 Barrow Hogs,	£1.	4.
10 Calves, et cætera.		

A curious document showing the cheapness of provisions, and the dearness of wine. It may have been some peculiar sort used at funerals. At the Herald's Office is a record signed Robert Appleton, at the visitation in 1664, namely,—

Thomas Appleton, Esq. of Little Waldingfield.
John Appleton, Esq. of Chilton.
Robert Appleton of Preston, Barrister at Law.

Preston is about ten miles from Waldingfield. I did not visit it. I shall close this long letter by adding the different Arms of the name, as stated in different books of Heraldry. I presume all those which have apples on them are from the Suffolk and Essex stock, and the others with bears, &c., belong to the York and Lancaster families, which are probably totally distinct.

Appleton, — Suffolk. Argent, a fesse sable, between three apples gules, stalked and leaved vert; — Crest, an elephant's head couped sable ear'd or, in his mouth a snake vert, writhed about his trunk. . . . . .

I shall be pleased, if you derive half the satisfaction in reading what I have collected, that I have done in the research. Surely, the social and moral feelings should receive improvement, and the mind be stimulated to virtuous emulation, by wandering amidst the tombs of our ancestors, tracing the rude inscriptions which record their peaceful virtues, and in looking back to an extended line, who have descended to their graves free from reproach. Let us be careful to leave the same memorial to our posterity.

Your affectionate brother,

E. APPLETON.

Extract from a work entitled, "*Essais Historiques sur les Bardes, les Jongleurs et les Trouvères,*" — by the Abbé de la Rue. Vol. I. p. 233.

"On trouve aussi le premier, qui distribuant à ses sujets anglais les terres des Seigneurs normands, qui avaient refusé de le reconnoître pour leur souverain, a soin de stipuler des redevances en instrumens de musique de la part de ses nouveaux vassaux; ainsi Thomas Appulton lui doit tous les ans, pour la terre d'Asnières près Bayeux, une paire de flûtes appellées Recordours." 1. *Rot. an.* 5. HENRI VI.

NOTE. — The Genealogies upon the four following pages are exact copies of originals in the British Museum.

HARLEIAN MS. 1196, fol. 167 a.
A folded sheet of paper written about the time of James I. or Charles I.

Appulton.

Mollington.

Johñes Appultō de Waldingfilde magna tempore H. 4. anno 14. 1412 hūit filium.

Orate pro animabus Johannis Appulton et Margareta vx. eius qui quid. Johñes obijt 9 die Aprilis Anno Dñi 1481 et Margareta obijt 4 die Julij Anno Dñi 1468. quorū animabus propitietur Deus.

Johñes Appulton de Waldingfeld mag^a. 27 H. 6. & 36 H. 6. 1457.

Thomas Appultō 2 fil[i] 6 Edw. 4 1465.

Johñes Appulton de Waldingfielde pva obijt 22 Ed: 4. 1481. = vx. Margareta.

Johñes Appultō fil. et heres ob: 1492: bis maritatus Elizabetha et Alicia.

Johñes filius et heres. ⊙ απαις.

3 filie.

Orate pro anima Thome Appultō natyve de waldingfild mag^a qui Thomas ab [hac] luce migravit Anno Dñi 1507, 4 die mensis octobris.

Thomas Appultō obijt 1507. 2 filius. = Margeria sola filia et heres.

Orate p. aña Margerie Appultō que obijt 4. die novembris Anno Dñi 1504. cuius anime ppitietur Deus.

Andreus Butler miles ob: 1429. = Chaterina Car. .

Wilhelmus Crane = Margeria sola filia et heres.

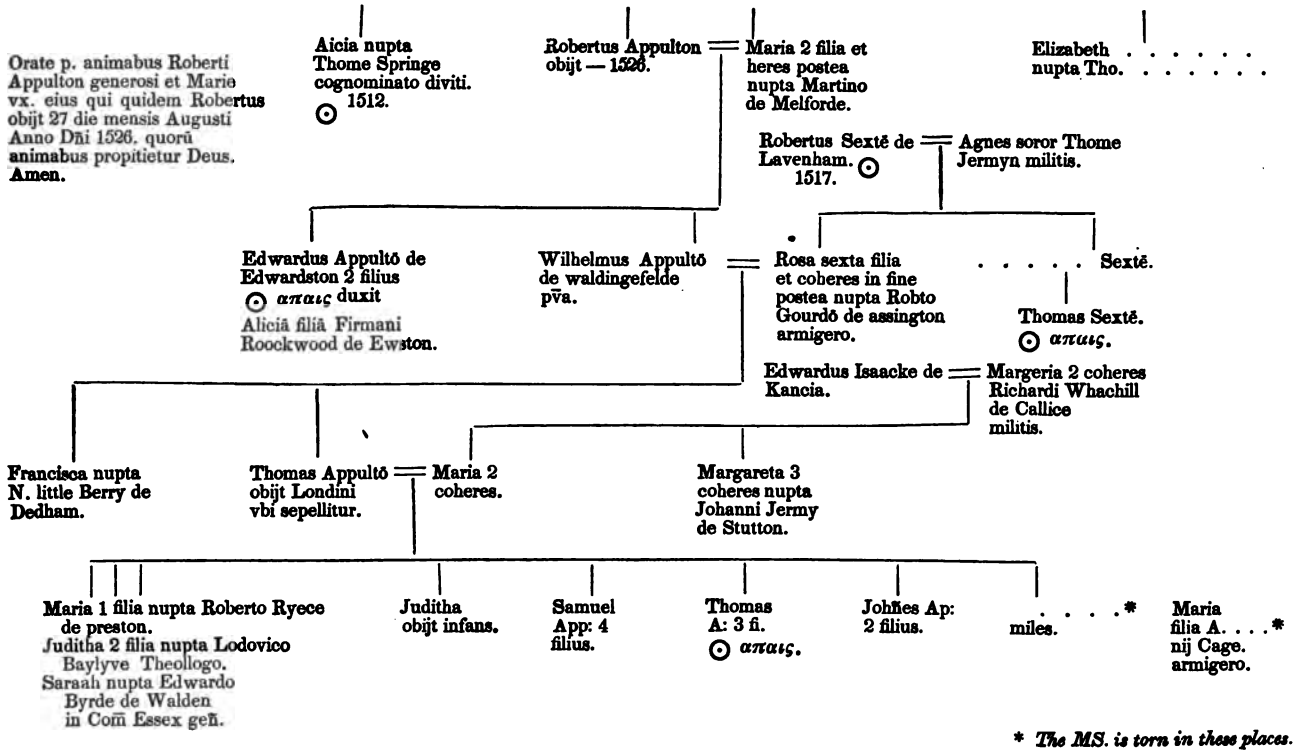
Robertus Crane de Stonehā pva temp. H. 6. = vx. filia Syngleton.

Robertus Crane = Anna filia Andrei Ogard militis apud Bucknā ad castrā.

Georgius Crane ⊙ ante patrem. απαις.

Robt Mowntney.
Thomas Mowntney.
Thomas Mowntney.
Thomas Mowntney.

Thomas Mowntney de f . . . . . in Com Essex . . . . . .


Orate p. animabus Roberti Appulton generosi et Marie vx. eius qui quidem Robertus obijt 27 die mensis Augusti Anno Dñi 1526. quorũ animabus propitietur Deus. Amen.
Aicia nupta Thome Springe cognominato diviti. ⊙ 1512.
Robertus Appulton obijt — 1526.
Maria 2 filia et heres postea nupta Martino de Melforde.
Elizabeth . . . . . nupta Tho. . . . . .
Robertus Sextē de Lavenham. ⊙ 1517.
Agnes soror Thome Jermyn militis.
Edwardus Appultō de Edwardston 2 filius ⊙ απαις duxit Aliciā filiā Firmani Roockwood de Ewston.
Wilhelmus Appultō de waldingefelde pῡa.
Rosa sexta filia et coheres in fine postea nupta Robto Gourdō de assington armigero.
. . . . . Sextē.
Thomas Sextē. ⊙ απαις.
Edwardus Isaacke de Kancia.
Margeria 2 coheres Richardi Whachill de Callice militis.
Francisca nupta N. little Berry de Dedham.
Thomas Appultō obijt Londini vbi sepellitur.
Maria 2 coheres.
Margareta 3 coheres nupta Johanni Jermy de Stutton.
Maria 1 filia nupta Roberto Ryece de preston.
Juditha 2 filia nupta Lodovico Baylyve Theollogo.
Saraah nupta Edwardo Byrde de Walden in Comῑ Essex geñ.
Juditha obijt infans.
Samuel App: 4 filius.
Thomas A: 3 fi. ⊙ απαις.
Johñes Ap: 2 filius.
. . . . .*
miles.
Maria filia A. . . .* nij Cage. armigero.

* *The MS. is torn in these places.*

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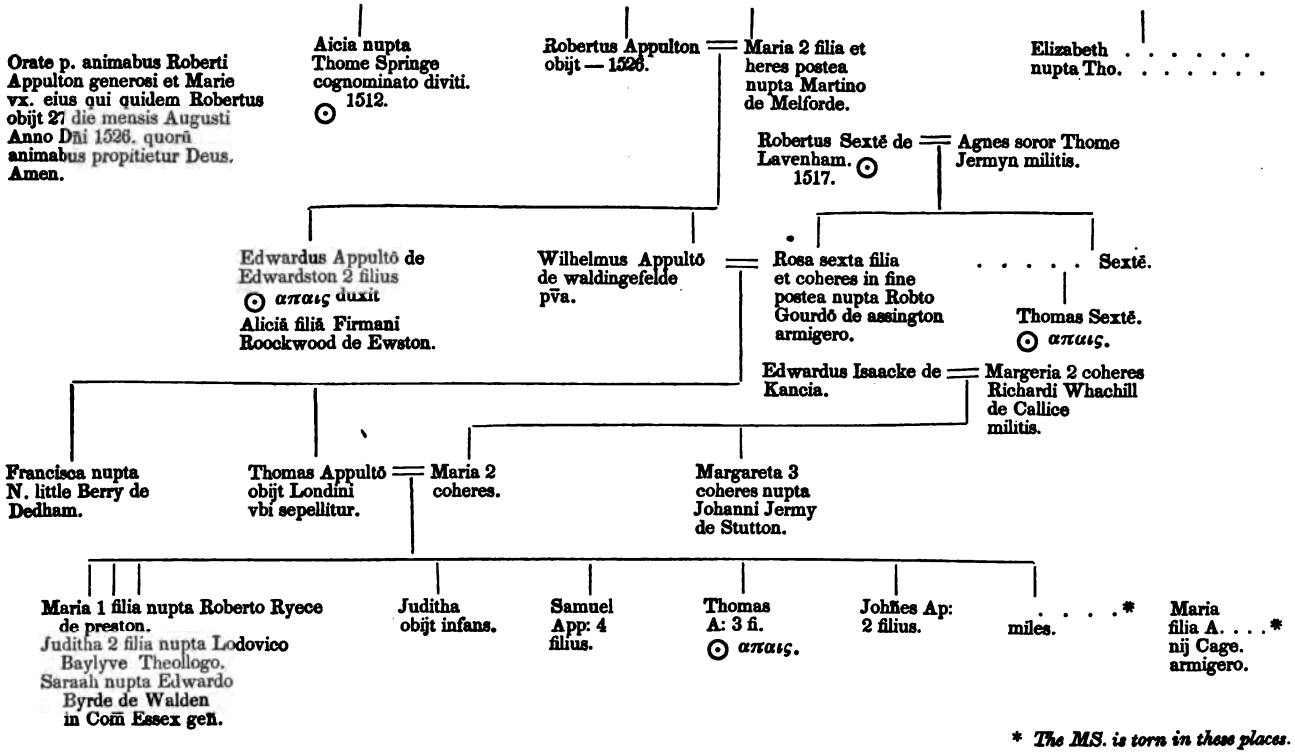
Georgius Crane ⊙ ante patrem. ὑπαις.

Robt Mowntney.
Thomas Mowntney.
Thomas Mowntney.
Thomas Mowntney.
Thomas Mowntney de f . . . . . in Com̄ Essex . . . . . .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. . . . . Sextẽ.
Thomas Sextẽ. ⊙ απαις.
Edwardus Isaacke de Kancia.
Margeria 2 coheres Richardi Whachill de Callice militis.
Francisca nupta N. little Berry de Dedham.
Thomas Appultõ obijt Londini vbi sepellitur.
Maria 2 coheres.
Margareta 3 coheres nupta Johanni Jermy de Stutton.
Maria 1 filia nupta Roberto Ryece de preston.
Juditha 2 filia nupta Lodovico Baylyve Theollogo.
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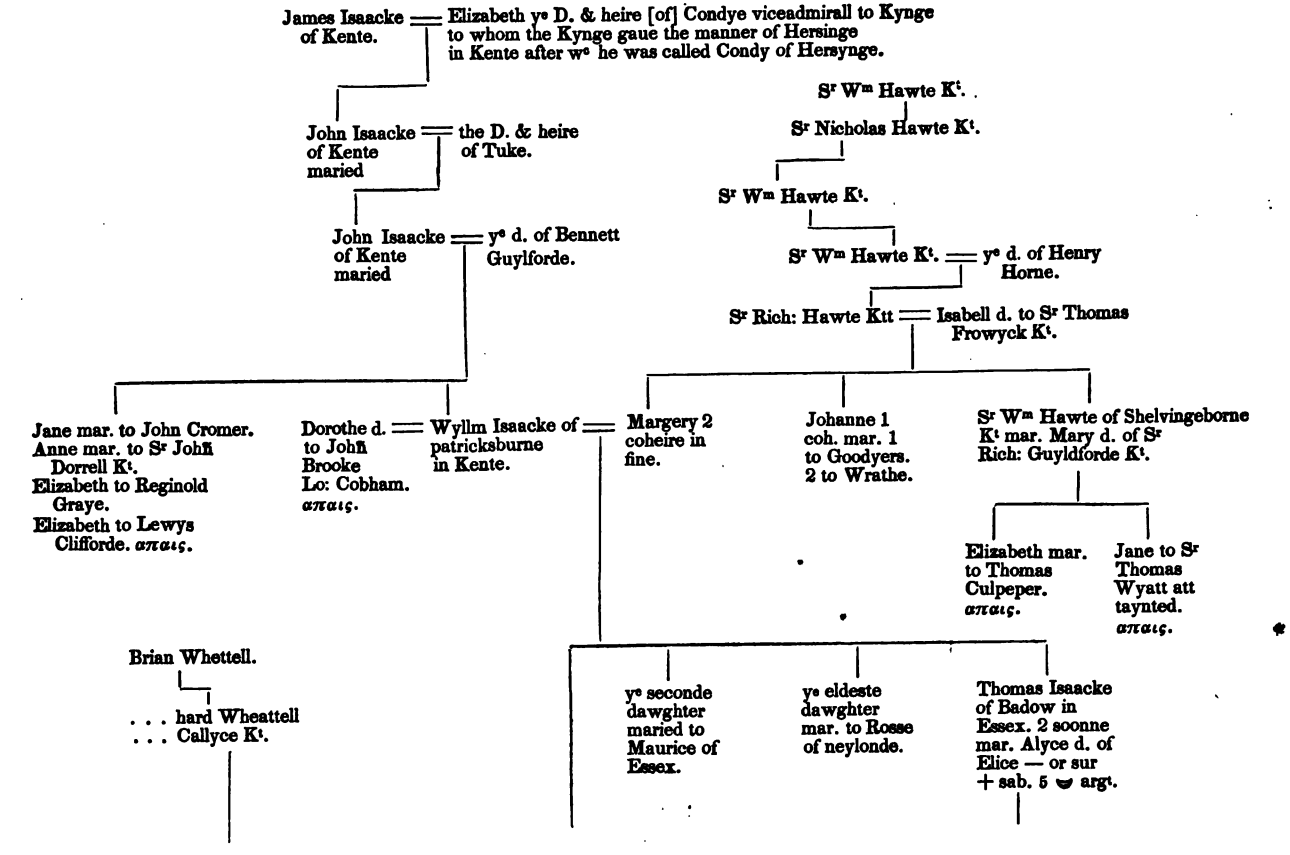
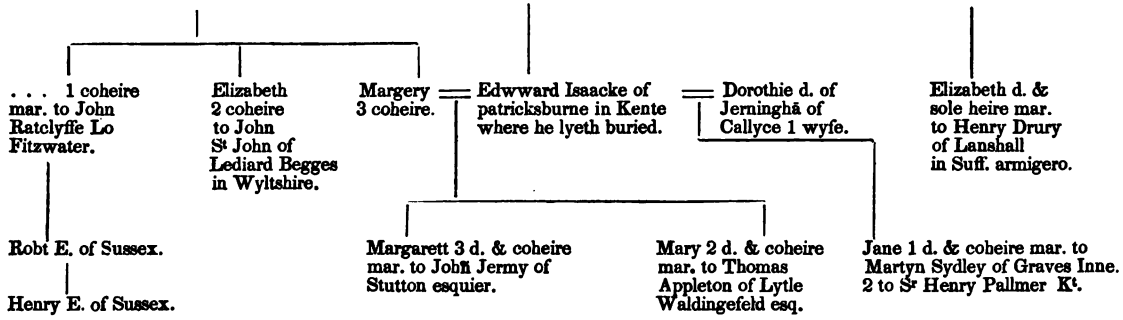
Johñes Ap: 2 filius.
. . . . .*
miles.
Maria filia A. . . .* nij Cage. armigero.

* *The MS. is torn in these places.*

HARLEIAN MS. 1196, f. 167 b.
On the back of the paper containing the ped. of Appulton, and by the same hand.

Isaacke.


James Isaacke of Kente.
Elizabeth ye D. & heire [of] Condye viceadmirall to Kynge to whom the Kynge gaue the manner of Hersinge in Kente after we he was called Condy of Hersynge.
John Isaacke of Kente maried
the D. & heire of Tuke.
John Isaacke of Kente maried
ye d. of Bennett Guylforde.
Jane mar. to John Cromer.
Anne mar. to Sr Johñ Dorrell Kt.
Elizabeth to Reginold Graye.
Elizabeth to Lewys Clifforde. απαις.
Dorothe d. to Johñ Brooke Lo: Cobham. απαις.
Wyllm Isaacke of patricksburne in Kente.
Brian Whettell.
. . . hard Wheattell
. . . Callyce Kt.
Sr Wm Hawte Kt.
Sr Nicholas Hawte Kt.
Sr Wm Hawte Kt.
Sr Wm Hawte Kt.
ye d. of Henry Horne.
Sr Rich: Hawte Ktt
Isabell d. to Sr Thomas Frowyck Kt.
Margery 2 coheire in fine.
Johanne 1 coh. mar. 1 to Goodyers. 2 to Wrathe.
Sr Wm Hawte of Shelvingeborne Kt mar. Mary d. of Sr Rich: Guyldforde Kt.
Elizabeth mar. to Thomas Culpeper. απαις.
Jane to Sr Thomas Wyatt att taynted. απαις.
ye seconde dawghter maried to Maurice of Essex.
ye eldeste dawghter mar. to Rosse of neylonde.
Thomas Isaacke of Badow in Essex. 2 soonne mar. Alyce d. of Elice — or sur + sab. 5 ⌣ argt.


. . . 1 coheire mar. to John Ratclyffe Lo Fitzwater.
Elizabeth 2 coheire to John St John of Lediard Begges in Wyltshire.
Margery 3 coheire.
Edwward Isaacke of patricksburne in Kente where he lyeth buried.
Dorothie d. of Jerninghā of Callyce 1 wyfe.
Elizabeth d. & sole heire mar. to Henry Drury of Lanshall in Suff. armigero.
Robt E. of Sussex.
Henry E. of Sussex.
Margarett 3 d. & coheire mar. to Johñ Jermy of Stutton esquier.
Mary 2 d. & coheire mar. to Thomas Appleton of Lytle Waldingefeld esq.
Jane 1 d. & coheire mar. to Martyn Sydley of Graves Inne. 2 to Sr Henry Pallmer Kt.

APPLETON. 1. argt a fesse sab. betwene 3 apples gu: leaves & stalkes verte.
CRANE. 2. argt a fesse betw: 3 † botone fiche gu. ⌣ p. differ.
MOLLINGTON. 3. argt a fesse & 2 cheurons azure.
CARBONELL. 4. Cuculles a crosse argt in a border indented or.
BOTTELER. 5. argt 3 covered cuppes p. bende sab. cottized gules.
MOUNTNEY. 6. az: a bende betw: 6 martletts or.
SEXTEN. 7. argt 3 single wynges gules 2. 1.
ISAACKE. 8. sab. a bende & a leopds face in sinister poynt or.
CONDY. 9. Barry vndy 14 argt & blew surtout 3 ankers or.
TUKE. 10. p. cheurō argt & sable 3 cornishe chowghes heds erased sab. counterchāged beaked gul.
HAWTE. 11. argt a crosse engrayled gules.
WHEATTELL. 12. p. fesse blew & or a pale cownterchanged 3 lions rampt. gardant or armed & langued gules.
Vpon a wreath argt & gules 3 pyne apples verte the toppes purfled or
all in a crowne . . pper mantled gules doobled argt.

Extracts from Letters of Richard Almack, Esq., to Nathan Appleton: —

"Long Melford in Suffolk,
June 29th, 1837.

Sir, —

In consequence of a communication from the Rev. Francis Creswell, the very worthy Rector of Great Waldingfield, I have much pleasure in forwarding a copy of the pedigree of your family.

Mrs. Creswell has requested me to enclose a small lithograph of the north view of Great Waldingfield Church.

I beg to observe that you are entitled to bear all the Arms of which I have sent a drawing. Of the names mentioned in the pedigree, perhaps you will feel some interest in knowing that the Cranes were a very ancient knightly family now extinct. Some of their fine monuments are in Chilton Church, near Waldingfield.

The Martyns were settled at Long Melford, from the time of Richard the 2d, until lately. Sir Roger Martin, Bart., is, I believe, the last male.

The Gurdons still live at Assington Hall near Waldingfield. . . . . .

I am much in the habit of collecting genealogical and heraldic memorials, and I will with pleasure forward to you any thing relating to your family that

may fall in my way. In addition to the natural inducement to feel interested in the history of one's ancestors, you have the excuse of deriving your descent from a very ancient family.

It would give me pleasure if you could favor me with an account of the descent of the family from Samuel Appleton and Mary Everard, and I will endeavour, with your approbation, to have the whole pedigree published in a History of this County which is now in progress.

I am, Sir, your very faithful servant,

RICHARD ALMACK,
Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

HON. NATHAN APPLETON.

My paternal great grandmother was 'Mary Appleton,' but I am not aware that she was of your family. She was married in Yorkshire."

"MELFORD, SUFFOLK,
26 July, 1837.

SIR, —

. . . . . .

. . . . My manuscript of your pedigree is in my own writing, and I am not certain where I obtained it; but I have written on it, 'From a Pedigree in the possession of Isaac Preston, Esq.' In the

pedigree it is stated that Frances, the first daughter and coheir of Sir Isaac Appleton, Knt. (brother of your ancestor Samuel) married Jacob Preston of Beeston in Norfolk, and had by him a son, 'Isaac Preston, baptized at Little Waldingfield 1640.' I beg to refer you to Debrett's Baronetage (1837) by which it appears that the present Sir Jacob Henry Preston, Bart., of Beeston St. Lawrence in Norfolk, is descended from Henry Hulton,* 'Commissioner of the Customs, at Boston, North America, from 1768 to 1775,' who married Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Preston of Beeston, and that the said Henry and Elizabeth had issue the first Baronet who took the name of Preston, so that Sir J. H. Preston is the representative through females of the elder branch of your family, and your branch is the only *male* line. . . . . .

In addition to the observations in my letter respecting the families connected with yours by marriage, I beg to add that the Spring family were very ancient, and came originally from the county of Durham, (see *Surtees's History of Durham,*) and were settled at Lavenham near Waldingfield. They flourished in this county as high sheriffs, knights of the shire, &c., until 1736, when the last Baronet died without issue. The Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice is the represent-

* "In November 1767, Henry Hulton, William Burch, and Charles Paxton arrived in Boston, Commissioners of Customs, under a new Act of Parliament."
Holmes's Annals.

ative of a branch settled in Ireland. You may think it worth the trouble of looking at a letter of mine in the Gentlemen's Magazine, for June 1835, in some degree relating to the Springs.

Alice, daughter of Firmin Rookwood of Euston, (now the seat of the Duke of Grafton in this county,) who married Edward Appleton, was of the ancient Catholic family of Rookwood, now represented by the Gages. A brother of the late Sir Thomas Gage has taken the name of Rookwood, and a younger brother, John Gage, Esq., is the editor of a History of this County of which the first part, 'Hundred of Thingoe,' will be out about October. It is a fine work, and is, I hope, the foundation of a very fine county history, if life is spared to my friend the editor. . . . . Mr. Gage was kind enough to propose for me to undertake this district, which I shall certainly leave to his more competent management. . . . . .

I shall be at all times happy to hear from you, and glad to give any further information in my power respecting your family.

Believe me to be, Sir,

Your very faithful servant,

RICHARD ALMACK."

HON. NATHAN APPLETON.

"MELFORD, SUFFOLK,
20 August, 1838.

DEAR SIR, —

In the first place, I thank you very much for the two volumes of Winthrop's Journal and Farmer's Genealogical Register. They are very interesting to me, particularly the former work. I have made some notes on the first volume, and intend to make more respecting the places and persons in this neighborhood, mentioned in the letters, &c., which may be interesting to your family, and still more so to your neighbors, the Winthrops. I intend to mark such information of this kind as may fall in my way, and from time to time trouble you with a letter.

I beg your acceptance of a little work, in which something is said of our Suffolk Antiquary, Ryece, who married the sister of your ancestor, Samuel Appleton; — also a copy of his Will in which his brother-in-law, Samuel Appleton, is named, and his nephew, John Appleton of Chilton; — also copies of entries in Preston Church Register respecting your family, and I will endeavour to obtain similar information from Little Waldingfield and from Groton, if there are any Winthrops mentioned. . . . . .

I also send a fac simile portrait, taken from the brass figure on the tomb of Mary, the wife of Robert Appleton, (who died 1526.) The shield of arms contains Appleton quartering Crane of Chilton, and impa-

ling Mowntney. The Appleton arms have been much defaced by the feet of the church-goers for three hundred years. The tomb has had other shields, which are now lost. I think it probable that the figure of her husband remains perfect on part of the tomb on which a pew has been built, and it would be difficult to come at it. This lady appears to have been an heiress, as the arms of Mowntney are *quartered* with Appleton and Crane, on the pedigree which I sent you.

The inscription on this monument in Weever's time, (see *Funeral Monuments*, p. 759,) is given with other inscriptions on the Appleton tombs, under the head, 'Waldingfield *Magna;*' this is evidently a mistake and should be Little Waldingfield.

I shall be happy to hear from you, and it will give me pleasure to see you on your next visit to England.

Believe me,

Your very faithful servant,

RICHARD ALMACK."

HON. NATHAN APPLETON.

Extract from "McKeon's Inquiry relating to the Parish of Lavenham:" —

"Robert Ryece, Esq., was the son of Robert Ryece, Esq., of Preston where he was born. A manuscript in

the Herald's College relating to the Antiquities of this County, says, 'In Preston, in the time of King James and King Charles, there lived Robert Riece, Esq., an accomplished gentleman, and a great preserver of the Antiquities of this County. He had his education some years in the house of Mr. Theodore Beza, at Geneva. He set up in Preston, the Royal arms of England, in a fair table, and in glasse the names of the most ancient Knights and Esquires of this County, of which the most remain this 25 March, 1655.' On one of the pages of the manuscript is written, — 'He (Mr. Ryece) was bountiful to the poor, good to his friends, a Christian to his enemies, gentle to all, and to me a good uncle; — so I testify. Robert Appleton.'

There is a manuscript, in the British Museum, entitled 'A Breviary of Suffolk,' said to have been compiled by him, dedicated to Sir Robert Crane of Chilton Hall, signed Ryece, and dated 9th February 1618.

Mr. Ryece married Mary, the eldest daughter of Thomas Appleton, Esq., of Little Waldingfield, who died in 1629, and lies buried within the communion rails at Preston Church, under a flat stone inlaid with brasses bearing the family arms, and a Latin inscription to her memory. Mr. Ryece survived his wife about nine years, and lies buried close to her, under a flat stone ornamented with brasses, but without any inscription."

The following is a copy of the Will of Robert Ryece, Esq., extracted from the Registry of the Prerogative Court, at Canterbury :—

In the Name of that Almighty and Everlasting God who hath created all things, and one day with all Glory shall come to judge the World; Amen. This seventh day of February in the latter days of this miserable World, from Christ's Birth One thousand six hundred and thirty seven, according to the Ch: of England, in the thirteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith &c. I Robert Ryece of Preston, in the County of Suffolk, Gentleman, remembering the frailty of man's life, by how many innumerable ways even in a moment unexpected it is many times ended and finished, and knowing the most assured certainty of this natural death which every one must once overcome, before in that thrice blessed day of Redemption he can receive that Glorious Crown of Immortality, in respect whereof without great danger can none be unprovided of the same, as also every day more and more by many storms, and tempests, feeling the ruins of this earthly building to approach its certain overthrow, being now in good and perfect memory, (thanks be to Almighty God therefor) revoking and disannulling all former

Wills and Testaments before the day of the date hereof by me made, and all and every legacy gift and gifts in any of them by me given or bequeathed, do now ordain and make this my Testament and last Will in manner and form following: first, as touching my Soul I do bequeath it into the hands of Almighty God, to whom I render all praise and thanksgiving for that He hath vouchsafed to reveal to me the Knowledge of his Sacred Word, whereby I was made partaker of that Doctrine to Salvation whereof I was altogether unworthy, as also for that he hath continued his infinite mercy towards me notwithstanding such an infinite of mine own unworthiness, the least whereof hath deserved a thousand times my utter rejection from the face of His Majesty; beseeching him for that Faith which he hath given me, I may continue in the same unto my last breath, because I have no other way or refuge but in His free mercy and adoption, the only ground of my Salvation, embracing his favor which he hath shewed me in Christ Jesus, and accepting the merit of His death and passion, that by His means all my sins whatsoever may be remitted, wherewithal I desire him to wash and cleanse me with the Blood of the Great Redeemer which hath been shed for all poor Sinners, that I may with all Innocency appear before his Face, as carrying upon me His Image. Concerning my body, I desire it may be buried in Christian manner on the south side of the

Chancel in the Church yard of Preston, as near unto my wife as conveniently may be, until the day of that Blessed Resurrection; and touching the temporal Goods which God hath lent me in this World, I will and dispose the same in manner and form following; Imprimis, I do will and bequeath unto Mr. Thomas Willis now Minister and Vicar of Preston aforesaid, the sum of forty shillings. I do give to the poor of the Parish of Preston aforesaid, the sum of Three pounds to be paid into the hands of the Officers and Overseers of the Poor there for the time being, upon their acquittance unto my Executor, and to be by them with the aid and assistance of the Chief of the Parish and the Minister, distributed among the poor of the said parish within one month next after my decease. Item; I do give and bequeath unto my Reverend good Friend, late Minister and Curate in Great Waldingfield, Mr. Peachie now resident in Clare or thereabouts, the sum of five pounds. Item; I do give and bequeath unto my Reverend good friends, Mr. Stansbie sometime Minister of Little Waldingfield, and unto Mr. Lambert now present Minister of Little Waldingfield abovesaid, to each of them forty shillings. Item; I do give and bequeath unto my Cousin Robert Hobert of Lynsey, in the County of Suffolk, Gentleman, forty shillings. Item; I do give and bequeath unto my loving Cousin Mr. William Munninge late resident at Sir Henry Mildmayes in Essex, the sum of forty shillings; more, I

give unto him and his heirs for ever, All that my Copyhold meadow by what name or names soever it be called, lying in Monks Illigh within the County of Suffolk, between the common River there and the King's Highway leading from Monks Illigh Church to Brent-Illigh, containing four acres by estimation more or less, commonly now called Skipp's Meadow, and now in the occupation of Katherine Munninge, Widow, but yet to this sole intent and purpose that as soon as the said William Munninge conveniently can after my death, that he do alienate and sell the said Copyhold meadow as above named, and what profit or money soever shall be thereof received and made, his own charge about the same deducted, to be in this sort divided between three of his said Sisters, as Ann Munninge, Katherine Munninge, and Ellen Munninge, so as the one moiety of the sale or profit shall be and remain to Ann Munninge, aged, lame and impotent, and the other moiety shall be to Katherine Munninge and Ellen Munninge above said. Item; I do give and bequeath unto Thomas Munninge, sometime my Servant, the sum of forty shillings. Item; I do give unto my loving Cousin Robert Doe of Bardwell, the sum of forty shillings. Item; I do give and bequeath unto my Nephew John Appleton, the second son of my loving Brother-in-Law John Appleton late of Chilton in the County of Suffolk deceased, my Latin bossed Bible of Tumelius in folio. Item; I do give

and bequeath unto William Mills of Lanham in the County of Suffolk, Painter and Glazier, the sum of forty shillings with all my Boxes of Painting Colors, with desire that so long as he shall live and be able to work, that he do from time to time keep renew and amend as need shall require, the decays of colors, words, letters, compartments and forms of those Tables, Writings and Inscriptions which he hath at any time made for me, as they are fixed in the Parish Church or Chancel of Preston aforesaid. Item; I do give and bequeath unto Zouch Allen, the son of my Niece, Sarah Allen Widow, and to his Heirs for ever, All that my Customary Tenement called Perkins and Bronds, with all the appurtenances lying and being in Preston aforesaid, now in the tenure and occupation of Thomas Cale and Edmund Death, holden of the Manor of Mortimers in Preston aforesaid. Item; I do give and bequeath unto the said John Appleton my Nephew, and to his heirs for ever, All those my Copyhold Lands and Tenements holden of the Manor of Brettenham Hall in the said County of Suffolk, To have and to hold to him the said John Appleton and to his heirs for ever, by what name or names soever they be called or known. Item; I do give and bequeath unto my loving Cousin Richard Kymbould of Braintree in the County of Essex, the sum of forty shillings. Item; I do give and bequeath to the poor of the Parish of Monks Illigh aforesaid, the sum of

Three pounds, to be paid into the hands of the Overseers of the Poor there for the time being upon their acquittance, to be distributed by them amongst the Poor thereof. I do give unto my loving Cousins Rice Munninge, and unto his sister the wife of Francis Lucas, and to either of them, the sum of Forty shillings, upon their several acquittances for the same. Item; I do give and bequeath unto Robert Johnson my Godson, and unto William Johnson his Brother sometime my servant, the sum of forty shillings to each of them. Item; I do give and bequeath unto my said Nephew John Appleton, All those my Customary Lands and Tenements with all their appurtenances anciently called Bertons, Salmons, Spurts, and Little Spurts, or by what name or names they may be called, lying in Preston, Brettenham, Thorpe, or Kettlebaston within the County of Suffolk, (yet no ways knowing where they should lie) with all their appurtenances whatsoever unto the said John Appleton, and his heirs for ever, and as they be holden by Copy of Court Roll of the Manor of Mortimers in Preston aforesaid. Item; I do give and bequeath unto Marie Scofield, my Servant sometime, the sum of five pounds. Item; I do give and bequeath unto Thomas Weeding Mariner, my late servant, the sum of forty shillings. Item; I give and bequeath unto every Man servant and Maid Servant dwelling with me at the time of my death, the sum of Twenty shillings.

Item; I do give and bequeath unto my loving Niece Mrs. Sarah Allen, Widow, and to her heirs for ever, All that my Customary land and pieces of land lying in a field commonly called Woodfield in Monks Illigh aforesaid, holden of the Manor of Monks Illigh aforesaid, as they be now in the tenure and occupation of Katherine Munninge, Widow aforesaid, To have and to hold all the said Copyhold and Customary Lands with their appurtenances as they lie in the said Woodfield bounded and abutted, to the said Sarah Allen and to her heirs for ever; But yet to this sole intent and purpose that, as soon as the said Sarah Allen conveniently can after my death, she do alienate and convey the said Customary lands unto my loving Brother-in-Law Samuel Appleton, now dwelling at Ipswich in New England, satisfying and allowing unto the said Sarah Allen her executors or assigns, all her costs and charges for and about the fine or any other matter concerning the same. Item; I do give and bequeath unto the said Zouch, the sum of Two hundred pounds, whereof the one hundred pounds to be paid when the said Zouch Allen shall attain unto the age of twenty-one years, and the other one hundred pounds to be paid him at the age of twenty-five years, and in case he shall depart this sinful life before one or both of these days of payment, then his sister Sarah Allen to enjoy whatsoever shall fall out to be due. Item; I do give unto the said Sarah Allen the younger, the sum of

One hundred pounds, to be paid unto her at the age of one and twenty years, and if it befal that the said Sarah Allen shall die before the time appointed of twenty-one years, and likewise unmarried, then her Brother Zouch Allen to have and enjoy the said Hundred pounds to him and his assigns. Item; I do give and bequeath to the Overseers of the poor of the Parish of Preston, the sum of forty shillings, to bestow and lay it out in wood to be divided among the poor here within half year next after my decease. Item; I do give and bequeath unto the Church-wardens of the parish of Preston above said, the sum of forty shillings, therewith to clothe and put out one poor man's child of the parish of Preston, to be an Apprentice in manner and form according to the law, so as it be within one year next after my decease. Item; I do give and bequeath unto Edmund Betts of this Town, my Tenant, the sum of Twenty shillings. And whereas my late dear father, of dear memory, in his last Will and Testament did use words somewhat strict in the disposing of such Lands and Tenements as by the said Will he gave unto me, which afterwards upon better and further consideration, considering he sold sundry lands and tenements left to him by my Grandfather, as at Stowe, at Kettlebaston, and at Monks Illigh, which, had he not conveyed them away, should have descended unto me, he did in the presence of sundry worthy and eminent witnesses testifying the same, call back and

revoke that part and clause in the said Will, leaving it to the contingency of the world and to such disposition as the Lord in time should work upon the same. All which he intended to have reformed and declared in his said Will had it pleased the Lord to have lent him longer life, and now since it is fitting that every one passing out of this World should leave things plain and certain, for the avoiding therefore of all doubts and ambiguities hereafter, I do therefore by these presents signify and declare to all sorts, to whom these presents shall come, that all and all manner of covenants, fines, recoveries, Deeds, ffeoffments, Releases, and other Writings whatsoever, heretofore by me any ways suffered, acknowledged, or made of any of my lands tenements or possessions whatsoever, I do hereby ratify and confirm the same and every of them and every part of them, to all such uses purposes and intents as they were by me so at the first suffered, acknowledged or made. All the rest of my Goods, Chattels, Corn, Cattle, Household Stuff, Plate, debts due to me and moveables whatsoever, — my debts, legacies, the probate of my Will and the charge of my funeral decently performed paid and discharged, — I do give unto my said Niece Mrs. Sarah Allen, Widow, whom I do hereby ordain make and constitute sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament, desiring her earnestly to have a true care and regard for the true performance of the same; and thus giving thanks

to Almighty God for his great goodness in giving me leave to finish this my Will, and for all other mercies, I do conclude the same, ratifying and approving this to be my last Will and Testament, written with mine own hand, comprehended in four whole sheets of paper, and somewhat more, by setting my hand and seal unto every sheet of the same by me,

ROBERT RYECE.

NUN APPLETON in Yorkshire was formerly a Nunnery. At the dissolution, it fell by escheat to Lord Fairfax, who made a seat of it under the name of the Appleton House. It is described in a short poem by Andrew Marvell in his works. It was laid out in the form of a fort.

NOTE. — The following pedigree is a fac simile of an original prepared by Richard Almack, Esq. Immediately after it, is inserted the fac simile portrait, referred to in Mr. Almack's letter of 20th August, 1838. See p. 70.

Waldingfield C
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Mowntney, a
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Isaac Applet
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d yearly a
o.s Appleton
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APPENDIX.

B.

From the Ipswich Town Records.

"Granted Mr. Samuel Appleton lands as followeth,— Eight acres, more or less, as it lyeth above the mill, bounded on the southeast by the town river, also having a house lott formerly granted to John Payne on the northeast, also on the northwest the highway leading into the common; also six acres of meadow in the reedy marsh* . . . . . also a farm containing four hundred and sixty acres, more or less, meadow and upland, as it lyeth, bounded by the river commonly called the mile brook on the northeast, and by the great river on the northwest, on the west in part by the lands of William Warner, to enjoy all the said lands to him, his heirs, and assigns forever. Entered into the Town Book, folio 16, the 20th of Dec. 1638.

The farm further bounded from the land of William Warner, and marked trees, and a water course

* One or two of the houses on this lot were taken down to furnish room for the railroad station in Ipswich.

and marked trees to the gate standing upon the highway."

1636. Feb. 13. "Mr. Appleton, Sergt. Hewlet, John Perkins, and Thomas Scott, were appointed to assist the lot layers out of Mr. Dudley's, Mr. Bradstreet's, and Mr. Saltonstall's farms, before the 14 May, 1637."

1643. "Granted to Mr. William Hubbard the knoll of land, viewed by Mr. Appleton and George Giddings, containing about 50 acres; 25 in consideration of the highway leading through his farm, the other 25 for moving the great swamp sufficient. Mr. Saltonstall, Mr. Appleton, Mr. R. Andrews, and George Giddings, are to approve the work."

The last Will and Testament of Sarah Dillingham of Ipswich, Widow.

For my Soul, I commend it into the hands of God, in the mediation of Jesus Christ.

For my temporal estate, I give to my only child, Sarah Dillingham, my whole estate in lands and goods, (except such particular legacies as hereafter are named,) and if my child die before it shall be married, or attain the age of one and twenty years, then my will is that the same shall be divided equally between

my mother Thomasine Caly, my brothers Abraham Caly and Jacob Caly, my sister Bull and my sister Base, the wives of John Bull and John Base, and my sisters Rebecca Caley and Anne Caley, or such of them as shall be living at the time of the decease of said child; all which, my mother, brethren, and sisters, are now living in England.

Also, I give to Mr. Ward, Pastor of the Church at Ipswich five pounds; and to Richard Saltonstall, Esq., ten pounds; and to Mrs. Saltonstall his wife, a silver bowl; to Mr. Samuel Appleton, five pounds; and to his wife a silver porringer; and of this my will I make executors, the said Mr. Saltonstall and Mr. Appleton; committing the education and government of my said child, and the estate I leave her, unto their faithful ordering; entreating them, in the bonds of Christian love, to see this my will fulfilled, my due debts paid, my body decently buried, and my child religiously educated, if God give it life; and that they will order the estate as they would do their own.

In witness that this is my true will, made in my perfect memory, though my body be weak and sick, I publish it, after it hath been read unto me, in the presence of those whose names are underwritten, this tenth day of July, 1636.

THOMAS DUDLEY. SARAH DILLINGHAM.

ROBERT LORD.

PHILLIP × FOWLER'S mark.

From the Massachusetts Records.

1645. "The Report of Increase Nowell and Thomas Mayhew on the accounts of John Dillingham's estate. Note, that William Childs of Salem oweth the estate of John Dillingham £3 of his wife's passage, unless he swear it hath been paid Mr. Appleton or self." In Mr. Saltonstall's letter he says, "In satisfaction of the aforesaid debts, I received 2 Steers at £30, a brown heifer 16 lbs., a branded heifer at 17 lbs., a whyte faced yearling 9 lbs., also a very poor cow and calf at 6 lbs., (soe prized by Mr. Appleton, and not then worth soe much, as I conceive.) Sarah Dillingham hath received, beside her part in cattle, £3 2*s.* 8*d.* of Mr. Appleton;" — whole amount credited £932. 12*s.* 2*d.*

It is pleasing to find some trace of this poor orphan, Sarah Dillingham. John Caldwell, in his will 1692, leaves a wife, Sarah (no doubt the orphan,) and sons, 1. John; 2. Dillingham; 3. William; 4. Nathaniel. Dillingham Caldwell was selectman of Ipswich in 1720.

1651. May. "At the request of Mr. Phillips of Rowley, ordered that Mr. William Hubbard Sen. of Ipswich, be empowered to marry said Phillips." — (Samuel Phillips married Sarah Appleton.) As we find no record relating to Samuel Appleton Senior, after this period, it is probable he resided, the latter

part of his life, with his son and daughter, Phillips; as he died and was buried in Rowley, in 1670.

1651. "Capt. Gookin, Mr. Cooke, and Mr. Dunster impowered to marry Mr. John Appleton and Mrs. (Miss) Priscilla Glover."

1657. "Samuel Rogers married to Judith Appleton."

1655. In the Ipswich Probate Office, the will of the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, taken from his mouth, July 3, 1655, gives to his sons, John, Nathaniel, Samuel, Timothy, £100 in Old England, and £100 in New England. Inventory £1497. 12*s.* 4*d.*, — of which £400 in the hands of his father, Robert Crane in England. (Probably the Sir Robert, whose widow married Isaac Appleton.)

Extracts from Hubbard's Narrative of the Indian Wars. p. 114.

THE BURNING OF SPRINGFIELD.

"So confident were such of the inhabitants as were most conversant with the Indians at their fort, that they would not believe there was any such plot in hand, when it was strangely revealed by one Toto, an Indian at Windsor, better affected to the English, and so by post the tidings brought to Springfield the night

before. . . . . By this means giving a sad alarm to the town of their intended mischief, which was instantly fired in all places where there were no garrisons. The poor people having not an officer to lead them, being like sheep ready for the slaughter, and no doubt the whole town had been totally destroyed, but that a report of the plot being carried over night, Major Treat came from Westfield time enough for their rescue, but wanting boats to transport his men, could not do so much as he desired. Major Pynchon coming from Hadley with Capt. Appleton and what forces they could bring along with them, 32 houses being first consumed, preserved the rest of the town from being turned to ashes, in which the over credulous inhabitants might now see (what before now they would not believe, at the burning of Major Pynchon's barns and stables a few days before, to a very great damage of the owner) the faithless and deceitful friendship among these perfidious, cruel and hellish monsters.

Among the ruins of the said dwellings, the saddest to behold was the house of Mr. Pelatiah Glover, minister of the town, furnished with a brave library, &c. &c. . . . . .

After some little time spent in garrisoning the place, the English soldiers most of them returned back to Hadley, their head quarters, and Major Pynchon being so full of incumbrances, by reason of the

late spoils done to himself, and his neighbors at Springfield, could not any longer attend the service of commanding in chief as he had done before, wherefore being, according to his earnest request of the Council, eased of that burden, Capt. Samuel Appleton was ordered to succeed in taking the charge of the soldiers left in those upper towns, by whose industry, skill and courage, those towns were preserved from running the same fate with the rest, wholly or in part so lately turned into ashes. For the enemy growing very confident by the late successes, came with all their fury, the 19th of October following, upon Hatfield, hoping no less than to do the like mischief to them, they had done to Springfield. But according to the good Providence of Almighty God, Major Treat was newly returned to Northampton; Capt. Mosely and Capt. Poole were then garrisoning the said Hatfield, and Capt. Appleton for the like end quartering at Hadley, when on a sudden, 7 or 800 of the enemy came upon the town in all quarters, having first killed or taken two or three of the scouts belonging to Capt. Mosely's company: but they were so well entertained on all hands where they attempted to break in upon the town, that they found it too hot for them. Major Appleton with great courage defending one end of the town, and Capt. Poole the other end, that they were, by the resolution of the English, instantly beaten off without doing much harm. Capt. Appleton's sergeant

was mortally wounded just by his side, another bullet passing through his own hair, by that whisper telling him that death was very near, but did him no other harm. Night coming on, it could not be discerned what loss the enemy sustained; divers were seen to fall, some run through a small river, others cast their guns into the water, it being their manner to venture as much to recover the dead bodies of their friends, as to defend them when alive.

At last, after burning of some few barns with some other buildings, the enemy hasted away as fast as they came on. But this resolute and valiant repulse put such a check upon the pride of the enemy, that they made no further attempt upon any of those towns for the present, but winter drawing on, they retired all of them to their general rendezvous at Narragansett, plotting their general design of accomplishing their intended mischief against the English, the next spring."

The two following letters of Major Pynchon are here introduced, for the purpose of giving some idea of the state of things that existed on the Connecticut river, at the period when Capt. Appleton took command of the forces in that quarter.

Major John Pynchon to Governor Leverett.

SPRINGFEILD, Oct. 8, 1675.

HONORED S^{R},

I desired M^{r} Russel to give yo^{u} an acc^{t} of y^{e} sore stroake upon Pore distressed Springfeild, w^{ch} I hope will excuse my late doeing of it. On y^{e} 4th of Oct. o^{r} soldiers w^{ch} were at Springfeild, I had called all off, leaving none to secure y^{e} Towne, y^{e} comissioners order was so strict. That Night, word was sent to us that 500 Indians were about Springfeild, intending to destroy it; so y^{t} y^{e} 5th of Oct. wth about 200 of o^{r} soldiers, I marched down to Springfeild where we found all in flames, about 30 dwelling houses burnt downe, & 24 or 25 Barnes, my Corn Mille, Sawmill & other Buildings. Generally, men's hay & corne is Burnt, & many men, whose houses stand, had their goods burnt in other houses w^{ch} they had caryed y^{m} too: Leift. Cooper & 2 more slayne, & 4 psons wounded, 2 of w^{ch} are doubtfull their Recovery. The L^{d} hath made us to drink deepe of the cup of sorrow. I desire we may Consider y^{e} opperation of his hand & what he

speakes. Yet that y^e^ Towne did not utterly perish is cause of grt Thankfullness.

As soone as o^r^ forces appeared, y^e^ Indians all drew off so y^t^ wee saw none of y^m^: — sent out scouts y^t^ Night & y^e^ next day, but discovered none, neither can we sattisfye o^r^selves wh^ch^ way they are gon, their Tracts being many ways. We think they are gon downe y^e^ River. O^r^ last discovery was of a Considerable Tract upwards. O^r^ indeavors here are to secure y^e^ houses & Corne y^t^ is left. Providence hath obstructed o^r^ goeing out w^th^ y^e^ Army & w^t^ can be done I am at a great loss: O^r^ People are under grt discouragement, Talk of Leaving y^e^ Place; we need y^r^ orders & direction about it. If it be deserted, how wofully doe we yield & incourage o^r^ insolent enymy, & how doth it make way for y^e^ giving up of all y^e^ Towns above: If it be held, it must be by strength & many soldiers, and how to have provision, I meane bread, for want of a Mille, is difficult: y^e^ Soldiers here already complaine on y^t^ acc^t^, although we have flesh enough; & this very trouble, I meane noe Mille, will drive many of o^r^ Inhabitants away, especially those y^t^ have noe corne, & many of them noe houses, w^ch^ fills & throngs up every Roome of those y^t^ have to go there w^th^ y^e^ soldiers (w^ch^ yet we cannot be w^thout) now increasing o^r^ Numbers: so y^t^ indeed it is very uncomfortable living here, & for my owne pticular, it were far better for me to goe away, than bee here where I

have not any thing left, I meane noe corne, neither Indian nor English, and noe means to keepe one beast here, nor can I have Releife in this Towne, because so many are destitute. But I resolve to attend what God calls me to, & to stick to it as long as I can, & though I have such gr^{t} loss of my comforts, yet to doe what I can for defending y^{e} Place. I hope G^{d} will make up in himselfe what is wanting in y^{e} creature, to mee & to us all.

This day a Post is sent up from Hartford, to call off Major Treat wth a p^{t} of his soldiers, from Intelligence they have of a p^{ty} of Indians lying ag^{t} Wethersfeild on y^{e} East side of y^{e} River. So y^{t} matters of action here doe linger exceedingly, w^{ch} makes me wonder what y^{e} L^{d} intends wth his People; Strange Providences diverting us in all o^{r} hopefull designes; & y^{e} L^{d} giving opportunity to y^{e} Enymy to do us mischiefe, & then hiding of y^{m} and answering all o^{r} Prayers by Terrible things in righteousness.

S^{r}, I am not capable of holding any Comand, being more & more unfit & almost confounded in my understanding: the L^{d} direct y^{r} Pitch on a meeter pson than ever I was: according to Liberty fro^{m} y^{e} Councill, I shall devolve all upon Cap^{t} Appleton, unless Major Treat return againe, when y^{ou} shall give yo^{r} orders as shall be most meete to yo^{r}selves.

To speake my thoughts, all these Townes ought to be Garrisoned, as I have formerly hinted, and had I

bin left to myselfe, should, I think, have done y^{t}, w^{ch} possibly might have prevented this damage. But y^{e} express order to doe as I did was by y^{e} wise directing hand of God, who knew it best for us, & herein we must acquiess.

And truly to goe out after y^{e} Indians in y^{e} swamps & thickets is to hassard all o^{r} men, unless we knew where they keepe, w^{ch} is altogether unknowne to us, & God hides fro^{m} us, for ends best knowne to himself.

I have many tymes thought y^{t} y^{e} winter were y^{e} tyme to fall on y^{m}, but there are such difficultys y^{t} I shall leave it, yet suggest it to consideration. I will not further trouble y^{ou} at p^{r}sent, but earnestly crave y^{r} prayers for y^{e} L^{ds} undertaking for us, & sanctifying all his stroakes to us.

I remaine, y^{r} unworthy serv^{t}

JOHN PYNCHON.

We are in gr^{t} hassard if we doe but stir out, for fear to be shot downe by some sculking Indians. M^{r} Glover had all his Bookes Burnt, not so much as a Bible saved; a gr^{t} loss, for he had some choise Bookes & many.

Major Pynchon to Governor Leverett.

SPRINGFEILD, Oct. 12th, 1675.

HONORED S^R^,

Yo^rs^ of 9^th^ Instant I Rec'd last Night, & y^e^ day before of oct 4^th^ fro^m^ y^e^ Councill, and am very thankfull for my dismission & discharge fro^m^ y^t^ trust w^ch^ I had noe ability to Manage. I shall not be wanting to Cast in my Mite & to afford any help or assistance I am able to Capt. Appleton, or to the cause and interest of God & his People w^ch^ ly at stake. I am realy doubtfull y^t^ orders of drawing off soldiers fro^m^ y^e^ Townes being so strict, & not left to y^e^ discretion of y^e^ Comanders to secure y^e^ Townes, may prove destructive to some of y^e^ Townes, as it is evident it was to Springfeild; but it is y^e^ L^ds^ owne doeing, & oh y^t^ we may bless his Name.

We are necessitated to keepe some soldiers here, & are Indeavouring to hold y^e^ Place, though it will be w^th^ gr^t^ difficulty & hassard. If I stay here this winter, (as I think to doe in my owne pson to incourage,) it will be w^th^ such difficulty & distraction as I know not how I shall be able to undergoe; but so many are Plucking up, y^t^ I am not able to speake what will be y^e^ issue. We need yo^r^ advice & determination. Mr. Glover, if he can, will goe to y^e^ Bay before winter.

For my coming to y^e^ court, I would, but then all will fale here. I long to be at Boston, & suppose if y^e^

L[d] spare me till Spring, it will be my way to crowd in w[th] my friends there. S[r], I am so full of bisyness as to this place holding out, y[t] I cant write as I would: must refer to Cap[t]. Appleton & Mr. Russell. I question whether y[e] setling y[e] Garrison ag[n] at Brookfeild will answer y[e] cost, & winter is at hand. I am only able to add at psent, the L[d] sanctifie all his stroakes to me, speak effectually to my heart, & teach me by his own spirit.

Y[r] very humble Serv[t]

JOHN PYNCHON.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SAMUEL APPLETON.

The Council of Massachusetts to Captain Samuel Appleton.

CAPT. APPLETON,

The Councill have seriously considered the earnest desires of major Pynchon & the great affliction upon him & his family, & have at last consented to his request to dismiss him from the cheefe comand over the Army in those parts, and have thought meet, upon mature thoughts, to comitt the cheefe comand unto yourselfe, beeing perswaded that God hath endeowed you with a spirit and ability to mannage that

affayre; & for the Better inabling you to yo^{r} imploy, we have sent the Councill's order Inclosed to major Pynchon to bee given you; and wee reffer you to the Instructions given him for yo^{r} direction, ordering you from time to time to give us advise of all occurrences, & if you need any further orders & instructions, they shall be given you as y^{e} matter shall require. So comitting you to the Lord, desireing his presence with you and blessing upon you, wee remaine:

Your friends and servants.

Boston, 4th of October,
1675.

Capt. Samuel Appleton,
Commander in chiefe at the head quarters at Hadley.

CAPT. APPLETON TO GOVERNOR LEVERETT.

Oct. 12, 1675.

Right Worpf^{ll}

Yo^{rs} by Leift. Upham I received; as alsoe that of Octob^{r} 9th from yo^{r}s: together wth the order from y^{e} Commission^{rs}, concerning the number & order of managem^{t} of the forces in these parts. In reference whereto, I humbly p^{r}sent two things to yo^{r} consideration; ffirst, as to the ordering the chiefe comand to one of such an inferior capacity, the very thoughts of it were and are to me such matter of trouble & humil-

iation, as that I know not how to induce my spirit to any Complyance therewth, lest it should prove matter of detriment and not help to the publique, ffrom w^{ch} nothinge should have moved me but y^{e} Consideration of y^{e} p^{r}sent exigence, together wth the remembrance of that duty I owe to yo^{r}s: and the com̄on concerns; unto w^{ch} the Hono^{ed} Major having added his sorrowfull complaints, for w^{ch} there was such abundant & manefest cause. It was indeede an hart breaking thinge to me, & forced me against my own spirit to yeild to y^{e} improvem^{t} of y^{e} whole of my small talent in yo^{r} service, untill I might send to yo^{r}selves (w^{ch} now I doe) to intreate that there may be speedily an appointm^{t} of some other more able to y^{e} worke, and likely to obtain y^{e} desired end. I humbly intreate yo^{r} most serious consideration and help herin.

Secondly, my humble request is that you would be pleased to revise that part of yo^{r} own and the Honord Commission^{rs} order, w^{ch} doth strictly prohibite the fixeing of any of o^{r} souldiers in garrison. I doubt not but y^{e} reasons inducing hereto were weighty; which notwthstanding, we finde the attendance here extreamly hazzardous to y^{e} losse of o^{r} Towns, (w^{ch} is y^{e} loss of all) as appears both by y^{e} lamentable experience we have had at Springfield, as also by what is obvious to the eye of each man's reason. The thought hereof putt us to great straights. Most willingly would we attend y^{e} expresse letter of yo^{r} order, & yet cannot

but tremble at the thoughts of exposing the Towns to ruine. Be pleased, as seasonably as may be, to give us yo^{r} resolve herein.

As to the state of poor desolate Springfeild, to whose releife we came (tho wth a march that had putt all o^{r} men into a most violent sweate, and was more than they could well bear) too late, their conditione is indeede most afflicted, there being about thirty three houses and twenty five barns burnt, and about fifteene houses left unburnt. The people are full of fear & staggering in their thoughts, as to their keeping or leaving of the place. They whose houses & provisons are consumed incline to leave the place, as thinking they can better labor for a liveing in places of lesse danger than that where now they are; hence seeme unwilling to stay, except they might freely share in the Corn & provision w^{ch} is remaining and preserved by the sword. I cannot but think it conducible to the publike (& for ought I see, to the private) interest, y^{t} the place be kept; there being corn and provision enough and to spare for the sustenance of the persons whose number is Considerable, and cannot be maintained elswhere wthout more than almost any place can afford to their releife. The worth of the place is also Considerable, and the holding of it will give much incouragement and help to others; and the quitting of it great discouragem^{t} to others, and hazzard to o^{r} passage from one place to another; it being so vast a

distance from Hadley to any other Town on this side the River.

I have, in regard of p'sent distresse of y^e^ poor people, adventured to leave Capt Sill there, to be ordered by the Hono^ed^ Major untill further orders be received. What hazzard I run I am not insensible, but do rather chuse to adventure hazzard to myselfe than to y^e^ publike, and so draw myselfe to yo^r^ worps: mercy in so doing.

We are at p'sent in a broken posture, uncapable of any great action, by reason of Major Treat his absence; who, upon a report of Indians lower down the River about Hartford, was (while I was absent) recalled by y^e^ Councill of Connecticutt, upon the eighth of this instant, & is not yet returned, nor doe I know how it is w^th^ him, nor when he is like to return. We have sent to y^e^ Councill of Connecticutt signifying y^t^ o^r^ Colony having bin mindful to compleate their numbers, we do earnestly intreate and expect his speedy returne, and y^t^ y^e^ Amunition now at Hartford & needed by us may be brought up under their guard. Hereto we have not yet received answer.

In the account of Springfeild houses, we only p'sented y^e^ number of them on the East side of the River & y^t^ in the Town platt; ffor in all on the West side & in the outskirts on y^e^ East side, there are about sixty houses standing, and much Corn in & about them, w^ch^ coming into the Indians hands will yield

great support to them. We have bin considering y^e^ making of a boate or boats, & finde it not adviseable; ffirst, because the River is not Navigable, & so none made here can be had up; Secondly, should we make any above the falls, there must be an army to guard the workmen in the worke; Thirdly, we finde exceeding hard, by any provision, to secure o^r^ men in the boats, by reason y^t^ y^e^ high banks of y^e^ River give y^e^ enemy so great advantage of shooting downward upon us; And lastly, as we must follow the enemy where he will goe, we must either leave a very strong guard upon o^r^ boats, or lose them perhaps as soon as made. There being now come in sixty men under Capt. Poole and Lieft. Upham, and we needing Comanders, especially part of o^r^ men being now at Springfeild, & we not daring to send all thither, we have retained Capt. Poole to comand these sixty men untill further orders be given.

We are but this evening come up from Springfeild, and are applying o^r^selves p^r^sently to y^e^ sending out scouts for y^e^ discovery of the enemy, y^t^ so the Lord assisting, we may w^th^ these forces that we have, be making some onsett upon him, to do some things for y^e^ glory of God and releife of his distressed people: the sence of w^ch^ is so much upon my hart, y^t^ I count not my life too dear to venture in any motion wherein I can persuade myselfe I may be in a way of his Providence, and expect his gracious p^r^sence, w^th^out w^ch^ all

o^{r} indeavo^{rs} are vaine. We confide, we shall not, cannot faile of y^{e} steady & continued lifting up of y^{e} hands and harts of all God's precious ones, y^{t} so o^{r} Israel may in his time prevail against this cursed Amaleck; against whom I beleeve the Lord will have war forever, untill he have destroyed them. With him I desire to leave o^{r}s: & all y^{e} concern, and so doing to remain

Yo^{r} servant obliged to duty,

SAMUEL APPLETON.

I cōunicated thoughts wth Major Pynchon, about y^{e} garrison placeing at Brookfeild; And alth^{o} we judge it would be some releife & comfort to o^{r} messengers going Post, yet considering the great charge w^{ch} must necessarily be expended upon it, and that they have no winter provision there for the keeping of horses, wthout much use of w^{ch} we see not how they can subsist, we have not seene cause to order any garrison thither, nor (for ought yet appears) shall doe, except we have some speciall direction from yo^{r}s: for it.

We also finde y^{t} these three Towns * being but small, and having sustained much losse in their crop by reason of y^{e} war, and had much expense of what hath bin gathered here, both by the souldiers and by those come into them from the places that are already

* Hadley, Hatfield and Northampton.

deserted,* are like to finde the work of sustaining y^e^ army too hard for y^m^; and therefore we app^r^hend it will be adviseable and necessary to send to Connecticutt to afford some help as may be needed from some of their Plantations.

Capt. Mosely makes p^r^sentm^t^ of his humble services to yo^r^ worp: whereto the scribe also desires to subjoin the tender of his own.

These ffor the Worship^ll^ JOHN LEVERETT, Esq.,
Governor of the Massachusett at Boston.

CAPT. APPLETON TO GOVERNOR LEVERETT.

HADLEY, Octo: 17, 1675.

RIGHT WORPF^LL^

I thought it convenient and necessary to give you a p^r^sent account of o^r^ state & posture, that so yo^r^s: might thereby be the better capacitated both to send orders to us, & to know how to act towards others, as the case doth require.

On Tuesday, Octo: 12, we left Springfeild & came y^t^ night to Hadley, neer 30 mile. On y^e^ 13^th^ & 14^th^ we used all diligence to make discovery of y^e^ enemy by Scouts, but by reason of y^e^ distance of the way

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* Deerfield and Northfield.

from hence to Squakeheage,* & y^e^ timerousnesse of y^e^ scouts, it turned to little account; thereupon I found it very difficult to know what to doe. Major Treat was gone from us, and when like to return, we knew not. Our orders were to leave no men in garrison, but keepe all for a feild armye, w^ch^ was to expose the Towns to manefest hazzard. To sitt still and do nothinge is to tire o^r^s: and spoyle o^r^ souldiers, and to ruin y^e^ country by y^e^ insupportable burden and charge. All things layd together, I thought it best to goe forth after the enemy w^th^ o^r^ p^r^sent forces. This once resolved, I sent forth warrants, on y^e^ 14^th^ instant, early in the morning to Capt. Mosely & Capt. (as he is called) Seely at Hatfeild and Northampton, to repair forthw^th^ to y^e^ head-quarters, y^t^ we might be ready for service. Capt. Mosely was accordingly w^th^ us, w^th^ his whole company very speedily. Capt. Seely,† after a Considerable time, came w^th^out his company, excused their absence by his want of Comission. His comission he produced, & upon debate about it, seemed satisfyed; expressing y^t^ his purpose was to attend any ord^r^ y^t^ should be given; I wrote another warrant and gave into his hand, to appear w^th^ his company w^ch^ are about 50 men, the next morning; but in y^e^ night, he sent a messenger to me w^th^ a note about intillegence from

* Northfield.

† Capt. Seely was stationed at Northampton with a company of Connecticut troops.

Major Treat to stay till further orders &c. I p^{r}sently posted away letters to y^{e} Councill at Hartford, declaring to y^{m} how the worke was obstructed by absence of Major Treat, (whose company indeede I much desired, he approving himselfe while wth us a worthy gentleman, and a discreete and incouraging Comander) & by absence (indeede) of Capt. Seely, and those few that were wth him. The copy of my letter to y^{e} Councill, & of my warrants to Capt. Seely, and his returns to me, I send you here all of them inclosed.

This morning, Octo: 16: I received a letter, sent first to Majo^{r} Pynchon & from Springfeild hither, from y^{e} Councill at Hartford, dated, Octo: 12: w^{ch} I also send y^{e} copy of, wherby you will perceive y^{t} they seem to make some excuse, and sticke at y^{e} want of forces here from Plimouth, wherin I am not so fitted to return y^{m} an answer as perhaps I might be, for want of understanding the specialties of agreement between the Honord Comission^{rs} of the United Colonies; only thus much seemes evident, that they all agreed th^{r} number should be 500; the w^{ch} is made up by o^{r} Colony and Connecticute, though there be none from Plimouth, so y^{t} we see the reallity of the thinge is done, though we know not the reason of Plimouth their not bearing a share in it.

By a letter from Major Pynchon, we understand y^{t} the Amunition is come up to Springfeild, w^{ch} I am p^{r}sently sending for. This likewise informs of an old

Indian Squaw taken at Springfield, who tells y^t the Indians who burnt y^t town lodged about six miles off y^e Town; some men went forth, found 24 fires and some plunder. Shee saith there came of y^e enemy 270; that the enemy in all are 600. The place where they keepe is at Coassit (as is supposed) about 50 miles above Hadley.

After y^e sending my letters to Hartford, I drew forth o^r own men, all but Capt. Seely's (who are neer sixty) intending to march up to Sqhakheage. We had not marched above a mile or two, ere we received intelligence by post y^t y^e enemy was by his track discovered to be in great numbers on y^e West side of the River. We p^{r}sently changed o^r course, and hasted over the River. It was after sunsett ere we gote out of Hatfield. We marched some miles, and in y^e darke saw a gun fired, annd heard its report & o^r scouts saw and heard this gun. Some also sd they heard a noise of Indians. My purpose was now to march to Deerfield, but upon what we discovered, o^r officers, especially Capt. Mosely, were very app^{r}hensive of danger to the Towns here if we should march up. This being often p^{r}ssd, and I alone for proceeding, none of the Connecticute men wth us, nor any left in the Towns of Hadley and Hatfield, & night threatening rain and tempest, I yeilded against my own inclination to return to o^r quarters, w^{ch} we did late in the night. This morning we und^{r}stand by scouts that there is cer-

tainly a great number of y^e^ enemy at Deerfield, and some of them much neerer.

This evening we have received a letter from y^e^ Gen^r^all Court at Hartford, wherby I perceive its very uncertain when we are like to have their forces again. In very truth, I am in straites on every side. To leave y^e^ Towns without any help, is to leave y^m^ to apparent ruine. To supply w^th^ any except now in y^e^ absenc of Connecticute, is hardly reconcilable with y^e^ order of y^e^ Comissioners. This evening late, I am assaulted w^th^ a most vehement and affectionate request from Northampton, (who have already w^th^ them about 50 of Capt. Seely's men) y^t^ I would afford y^m^ a little more help, they fearing to be assaulted p^r^sently. And at y^e^ same time while these are speaking, Capt. Mosely informs y^t^ y^e^ enemy is this evening discovered w^th^in a mile of Hatfield, and that he verily expects to be assaulted there toomorrow; w^ch^ I am so sensible of y^t^ I account it my duty p^r^sently to repair thither, now at 10 or 11 of y^e^ clocke in the night, some of the forces having already passed the River. Nor are we w^th^out app^r^hension of Hatfield's & Hadley's danger at the same time, where, w^th^ respect to the wounded men & y^e^ Town, I strive w^th^ myselfe to leave about twenty men or but few more, tho y^e^ Indians were yesterday discovered within five or six miles; and we are necessitated to send so many of them for Posts (on w^ch^ account six are at this p^r^sent) and other occasions, as

makes y^{m} less than their little selves. I desire in all, to approve myselfe to the Lord, and faithfully to his people's interest, so as I perswade mys: would most reach and take yo^{r} harts were you p^{r}sent.

I crave yo^{r} candid acceptance of what comes from a hart devoted to yo^{r} service; & yo^{r} speedy, seasonable return to what I have written, w^{ch} waiting for, I leave the whole matter wth the wise ordering, and remaine

Yo^{r} Worps: most humble serv^{t}

SAMUEL APPLETON.

Hoping for y^{e} Return of o^{r} Post from yo^{r}s: and y^{t} o^{r} going forth last night might produce something of Consequence, we delayed the sending away this letter a day. But Providence hath denyed o^{r} expectation & desires in both. Our Post is not come in, and we have wearied o^{r}s: wth a tedious night and morning's march, wthout making any discovery of y^{e} enemy. Thus y^{e} Lord orders all things wisely, holily and well. May we but see, and close wth the goodnesse of his will, and waite for the working of all things together. It shall be peace at y^{e} latter end, to all y^{t} love God y^{t} are perfect ones, ffor w^{ch} praying & waiting, I am yo^{r} servant as above. S: A.

Octo: 17: afternoone.

These for the Worp^{ll} JOHN LEVERETT, Esq.,
Governor of the Massachusett in Boston.
Hast — Hast — Post-Hast.

CAPT. APPLETON TO THE COUNCIL OF CONNECTICUT.

HADLEY, October y^e 14^th 1675.

RIGHT WORSHIP^LL

Haveing received comission and orders from our Councill, together with y^e order of the Comissioners of the united collonies respectinge the management of y^e joynt forces raised & united for the prosecutinge the war against the barbarous enemy in the westerly plantations uppon Connecticott: and having, after the sad diversion given us by the mischiefe done at Springfield, been aplying ourselves to the pursuit of the enemy: we have mett with some obstructive difficultyes heerin which occasions and necessitates our present aplication to yourselves. The matter of difficulty is, ffirst, the absenc of our honored ffreind and assistant, Major Treat with his Company: whose being called of without any order from the Comissioners, or agreement of the Councill upon the place, we know not how to reconcile with y^e order of the Comissioners for the prosecutinge the warr.

Secondly, haveing this morninge (upon our resolve of a motion) summoned Leift. Seely with his whole company to apear at our head quarters forthwith, to attend the publick service of the country, we fayled heerof; for the said Leift. apearing himself without his

company, excused there non-apearance by his doubting o^{r} comission to bear him out: Thereby it comes to passe that we being heer with y^{e} full numbers required to the proportion belonging to our Collony, find our way as to any regular motion obstructed. Our aplication to your selves is to Intreat & call uppon you for the removall of the said obstruction, with all possible speede, both by the sending up the honored Major Treat forthwith, & by removing all matter of difficulty that is or may be with those that are heer for the service.

We have received Intelligence of a suply of ammunition, clothing and other necessaries for our armey, sent to Hartford; we Intreat your help for the conveyanc of the same hither, there being the opertunity of a guard by Major Treat his company's coming up, and our necessity calling for the same with y^{e} first y^{t} may be.

We trust we need not provoke you to use the utmost expedition heerin, your selves knowing the vast expenses of the whole, together with y^{e} dayly hazzards, and the difficulty of the season which may soon render all action unfeizable.

We beg your candid acceptanc and Improvement heerof, so as may be to the promoting of the publick Interest; wherto adding our hearty prayers, & the presentment of most cordial respects & humble service

to your Worp^{s}: and all of you respectively, I take leave & remain

Your Worp^{s} most humble servant

Vera copia. SAMUEL APPLETON, Comd^{r} in Chiefe.

This for the Worshipful WILLIAM LEET, Esq., Deputy Governor at Connecticut, or to y^{e} worshipful JOHN ALLYN, Esq., to be communicated to y^{e} council at Hartford.

THE COUNCIL OF CONNECTICUT TO SAMUEL APPLETON.

HARTFORD, Octobr 12th 1675.

HONORD S^{R}:

Uppon the occasion of the tidings of the enimyes movinge down towards our quarters, and report made of Trecks neer Hartford, & Intimation of some scoutinge Indians seen about us: It being a time & place not onely of the Councell, but also of the General Court's sitting heer: We could doe noe less than call hither Major Treat with a guard with him: for better securinge these Towns, while they are now makeing some flankers &c: as is done above in your Towns, that soe we might not lye altogether naked at home, when soe many of our men are or may be abroad in pursuit of the warr: yet are all those soldiers heer kept ready to move when and where there may be opportunity to doe God and y^{e} countrey best services, in conjunction with a sufficient force sent from the Massachusets and Plymoth, such as may be competent

to graple with the enimy in his rapacity; and to assault him in his head quarters or where they may meet with his force abroad. Besides guardinge these Towns, we have heer in like readiness about one hundred Moheags & Pequots, which we keep uppon charge at Major Pynchon's desire, to attend the like service: but we see not cause to send them further upwards to charg those Towns, or be a cumber to them, untill there be thorow preparation for some immediate expedition to be attempted. Yet have we noe assurance to keep them heer longe under noe improvement, neither are they willinge to move farther without some of our English to conduct and direct their motion: ffor which end we have brought hither Capt^{n} Jn^{o}: Mason in whome they take greatest content: These things we thought good to communicate to yourselves previously wayting for a speedy return of what is adviseable by you heerin, or anything else respecting the state of these affayres, and what is understood of the enimyes place or motion, and how many English are come or cominge. Now the good Lord, y^{e} God of armyes apear in his own time for salvation to his people: which in the doe use of means with christian courage and fedulity seasonably aplyed is yet hoped for.

Gent^{n}; By your affectionate
ffreinds & servants the Councill
of Conecticott; pr their order,
Signed, JOHN ALLYN, Secr'y.

Vera copia.

THE COUNCIL OF CONNECTICUT TO SAMUEL APPLETON.

HARTFORD, Oct. 15th: 1675.

Yours of October y^e^ 14^th^ came to us this day, who doe well resent the courage and readiness therin manifested to be in action agaynst the enimy, and doe thither refer the urgent envitations to have our forces joyned to yours, according to the Commissioners' order, and doe refer you to the long lyinge of our full number of our forces with you before yours were ready, as a demonstration of our forwardness in this good cause; but further to sattisfy all scruples, you may please to understand that our Councel's calling for Major Treat (from the place where he lay in garrison) hither with y^e^ party that came with him, was the apearance of the enimy in these parts as was reported; unreadiness of your full number and Major Pynchon's permission therof, and some other occasions we had with the Major, not convenient heer to mention; and sinc his cominge we have received intelligence from the Reverend Mr. James Fitch of Norwich, that Phillip with four hundred men, had determined this day to fall uppon Norwich, with Importunate request of some ayd to prevent it; whereuppon we could not but comply so far as to send forty of those men, who marched away the last night before your letter came, and y^e^ Pequott and Moheage Indians who were heer ready with ours to come to you, returned home to defend their own

Interest, which Indeavour is soe consonant to y^e^ grand design as we think, you will not be unsattisfyed therein. We have ordered their speedy return unless the enimy be there, and expect them at the beginning of the next week; onely this we further advise you that by a letter from Mr. Stanton, he sayth he hath Intelligenc that Phillip intends to fall uppon the Moheags & Pequots, and that the Narragansetts make great preparation for warr, and other matters that have a looke as If troble were next like to fall in these southern parts. Now if your Intelligenc concurr and lead you to march southwards, and you signify the same, and save our forces their March upwards, they will be ready to Joyn with you in the most convenient place; but if you have Intelligenc of the enimyes continuanc in those parts, and by your scouts doe make a full discovery of him, and will resolve to march with your whole number of thre hundred forth, we desire you will speedily signify the same to us, that so we may comply with you therin. We have not to ad but our respects to you, & our prayers to God for his presenc with you, and that we are

S^rs^ your affectionate friends,

The Generall Court of Conecticott.

p^r^ their order; signed, JOHN ALLYN, Secr'y.

postcrip: The ammunition & part of the cloathes you desire, were taken hence by Major Pynchon's order, yesterday to Springfield.

SAMUEL APPLETON TO THE GENERAL COURT OF CONNECTICUT.

Octo: 16: 1675.

WORSHIPFULL S^rs:

This day I received yours of octob^r: 12: signifiing y^e reason of Major Treat being called off: as alsoe the readiness he is in to be sent upon the publick service agayn. Before the receipt heerof, I signified to you, by a letter bearing date Octo^br: 15^th our desire and need of Major Treat his return with your whole number of men belonging to your Colony. Heer are from our Colony the full of the proportion belonging to us, & to y^e makeing up of the 500 men, so y^t heer is the reality of things done, tho we heer know not y^e reason of Plimouth's not bearing a share in it. You, we doubt not, also understand y^e order of the Comissioners of the United Collonies, for y^e management of the forces joyntly raised which we looke at as y^e rule of our procedure; however, in y^e exigency, by reason of the desolation at Springfield, and in the absenc of Major Treat with your forces, (wherby we are incapacitated from attending y^e publick orders) there hath been some digression till y^e return of your forces.

By scouts sent forth last night, we understand that the enimy is very neer us; many of them at Deerfield, and many on this side within a few miles of Hatfield: wherby we have been alarumed once & again,

& are in constant danger. I was this day preparing to send to Springfield for the ammunition, but by a sudden alarum diverted: And the neer aproach of the enimy makes us apprehensive of the Inconvenience of sending any of our forces (especially in the absenc of yours) far off; which occasions me again to Intreat y^e^ spedy return of the Honor^d^ Major Treat with his forces, as also to request your help in this time of need, that Major Treat his company may help us up with what they can possible of the necessaryes for our souldiers, which we hear are at Hartford; and also with y^e^ ammunition or some considerable part of it, which is at Springfield. We, by reason of the straite we are in, deferr our sendinge till we see how far you can grattify us heerin. I Intreat your answer, with all possible speed.

Sinc the writing heerof, our post is come with yours of the 15^th^ of octo^br^, presenting new & further matter of humiliation & fear. Oh that it might be a provocation & incitement to strengthen faith, and cause us to flee to y^e^ rock y^t^ is higher y^n^ ourselves. The Lord our God is a present help in time of trouble; now is the time of our Jacob's trouble. O that faith may say he shall be saved from It. We have most certayn Information that y^e^ Indians are this evening discovered within a mile of Hatfield, which we expect to have assaulted, either this night or in the morninge, and therefore are now in the night hasting over to Hatfield to their defenc. We greatly need the company & help

of all our forces now. And I trust should the forces be brought together, I shall be as ready to attend the Commissioners orders, as your officers or any others shall; it being my concern, both with respect to the publick Interest & my own. Our hast will not pmitt us to Inlarg. We commend you with ourselves to y^e^ great keeper of Israel, whose everlasting armes are underneath his distressed ones in their most low estate, & in him remaine

S^rs^: Your worship^s^ most
assured ffreind & serv^t^

Vera copia. SAMUEL APPLETON.

THE COUNCIL OF MASSACHUSETTS TO SAMUEL APPLETON.

BOSTON: Octob^r^. 15: 1675.

CAPT. APPLETON,

Yo^r^ last came to us the 14^th^ instant, wherby we are well satisfy^d^ with yo^r^ acceptance of the charge committed to you, not doubting of yo^r^ care and dilligence therin, and therfore for the present you must not expect any alteration. We are apt to think our orders are not rightly understood, as that you instance in, about fixing of garrisons. It was judged here that having furnished a body of 500 men, a considerable Stretch, and a very great charge for the defence of one part of the country (other parts being not only in danger, but actually assaulted and spoyled, and Suffering

the Same calamityes) that they should (especially the season favoring) be employed in feild service, to witt, in prosecuting the enemy to their quarters, and not to expect him at the townes only, wherin we know very well that our forces must, at times, have their quarters, which if you call garrisons, you mistake us, we never expecting our soldiers should continually keep the feild. We know they must have their recruits and relaxations, but intended not, nor consider[d] there could be a necessity of keeping fixed garrisons to the particular towns; for while such a number of soldiers are abroad, we would hope (if prudently employed) the inhabitants might be a sufficient guard to their respective Towns, and this was the utmost intent of the order. We cannot but further intimate that in case your soldiers living in their quarters, and you see cause to make any expedition, there is noe reason to draw all your forces to one towne, but that the most convenient place be appoynted for the Rendevouze of yo[r] forces, whether in town or feild. Wee are very sensible of the great losse sustained at Springfield, and are of the same oppinion with you, that it is not advisable to have it deserted, and would hope that the inhabitants of allmost 100 houses might be able to defend the maine of the remainder, while the Army is employed abroad. We must leave much to yo[r] prudence with the councill of yo[r] chief comanders, without attendance to popular insinuations; and you must attend yo[r]

orders so as never to practice contrary theronto; but you may and ought, according to right reason, to interpritt and understand all orders in the largest and most extensive signification, for the welfare and security of those under yo^{r} comand and care. We have taken notice of Major Treat's Retreate, upon the order of the Councill of Conecticote, of which we are very sensable, and have represented the same to Conecticote, and doe advise you, if he return, to lett him or any others know they may not depart, nor withdraw from under yo^{r} command, whilst in our jurisdiction, without express orders from the Commissioners of the United Collonys, or yo^{r} particular licence, with consent of yo^{r} chief officers.

Wee are satisfyed in your deserting Quabague, and supposed the order taken by the Commissioners for supply of victualls from Hartford will be effectuall. We desire and hope wee shall not be wanting to second yo^{r} endeavors by our hearty supplications to our God, the father of mercyes, to pitty, pardon, heale and help us, in this our distressed estate.

Remaining, Sir,

Yo^{r} assured friends,

Ed. Rawson, Secretary,

by order of the Council.

We cannot but advise you in yo^{r} marches, to keep good distance between your partyes of men, that you

be not surprised in a huddle, and that in bushy places (if you fear not by such discovery to loose yo^{r} design) that you fire the woods before you.

THE COUNCIL OF MASSACHUSETTS TO SAMUEL APPLETON.

Boston, Oct. 23, 1675.

Capt. Appleton,

Wee received Yours of the 17th instant, whereby wee understand the Recalling of Maj^{r} Treat with the greatest part of the Connecticutt men, and the Disobedience of those that were left behind, which you should have made some of them to understand. By all we perceive, the order concluded by the comissioners is like to be frustrated, tho we have to the utmost attended it on our part, to our great cost, exposing, Hazard & losse of men. We therefore (supposing you well know the order of the commissioners to keep out five hundred men in those parts till Recalled by their order, or the agreement of the Commanders) do, for divers considerations, advise and order you, that consulting with your officers, you provide for the Garrisoning & securing those Towns, & that you prepare the Rest to be ready to Return when you shall receive an order from the General Court in Council heere, which you may shortly expect, unless we see better Reasons

than yet we understand. The continuance of such a Number as are there, so Ill provided against the cold, to no more advantage than yet we see grounds to hope for, wee look at as an insupportable charge to us, & Intollerable Burthen to those Towns that will want their provisions before the Spring. Besides, other parts call for our assistants. This we thought good to let you understand, to be some guide to your Councils and conclusions, which we commend to the Guidance of the only wise God, to whose Grace & protection wee commit you and those with you, and are

Your Loving Friends.

EDWARD RAWSON, Secry.

pr order of the Gen^{l} Court.

THE COUNCIL OF MASSACHUSETTS TO SAMUEL APPLETON.

BOSTON, Nov^{r} 1st 1675.

CAPT. APPLETON,

You^{rs} of Octobe^{r} 29* is newly come to our hands, & renews ou^{r} exercising thoughts whilst wee peruse that relation of the present posture of matters wth you, which you send us, wherein wee desire to owne the

* The letter here referred to is missing from the file. This is the more to be regretted, as it probably contained an account of the attack on Hatfield.

souvraigne hand of God, & to ly low before him. Tomorrow, y^e^ Comissione^rs^ of the Colonies are to meete againe, & the General Court of this Colony, the day after. Wee shall not faile to hasten such resolves as to yourself, and the forces & plantations with you, as the Lord may Graciously guide unto. In the mean time, that wee may not occasion you^r^ further feares, wee send back your Post w^th^ all speede. If Connecticot will be under no order but what they please to give themselves, wee thinke it will be to little purpose to depend long upon theire motions, or at all to solicit their assistance at that rate they now offer the same; Only you are by no means, by any act of yours, to wave the order of the Comissioners, but to Assert your Authority thereby, it being fully & cleerely founded upon their last act, whereby they leave it to each Colony to appoint the Comander in cheife of theire own forces, who is expressly to be in comand over the joint forces of all the Colonies, where their service is appointed in the same Colony. If Major Treat doe again withdraw, then our advice and order is, that if no apparent & notable advantage offer itself of Going forth to seeke or set upon the enemy, you cheifely mannage the forces under you^r^ comand as may be best for the p^r^sent securing of those Towns untill you heare from us againe: Wee are very sensible that the season passeth swiftly away, and are therefore resolved to put no long delays upon you, so that you

may expect speedy orders from us. Supplies for the souldiers shall be forthwith sent. You write that you had constituted cornet Poole, to be Captain of that Company whereof Leiften^{t} Upham is Leiften^{t}. Wee would put you in minde that you will find yo^{r} comission doth not Impower you to constitute officers as a Generall; only in Case superior officers fall in the warr, the next officer may succeed in course untill further order: And when you see cause to recom̄end any meet person to have a com̄ission, wee shall have a due regard thereunto.

Wth our respects to you, and com̄ending you to the speciall Guidance & blessing of the Almighty, who only is able to furnish you wth wisdom & courage to Goe in & out, carrying you through & above all the difficulties you may meet, Wee remayne, Sir,

Yo^{r} very loving ffreinds,

The Gen^{ll} Court of y^{e} Massachusetts,

by their order,

EDWARD RAWSON, Secretary.

These for Capt. SAMUEL APPLETON, Commander in cheife, at his head quarters, at Hadley or Elsewhere. Haste — Post-haste.

SAMUEL APPLETON TO GOVERNOR LEVERETT.

HADLEY, Nov: 10th 1675.

RIGHT WORPFLL:

By the receipt of yors bearing date Nov. 1st, it is given me to understand yt I am speedily to expect further orders from yors: whch I am dayly looking for, and shall, acc̄: to my capacity endeavor attendance to. Hereto you are pleased to adde yor reproofe of my going beyond Com̄issiō, in constituting Cornet Poole, Captaine. I humbly crave yor pardon for what of transgression is therin, whch had I looked at as such, I should by no means have adventured on. But as ye state of ths̄: was wth me, I looked at it as my worke, and yt whch I was in a sort necessitated to; ffor to all my men have I had but one captn, nor no orders from yors: how I should obtain any; yet yor expresse orders & com̄s to me were to advise wth my Captains, whch I ought not to interprett so as to imply a contradiction, if in any rationall way I might reconcile them; and I saw no other but this, whch likewise I saw him that com̄anded in chiefe before me practise. You may please to consider the hard and discouraging state of yor servant, upon whom you have cast yt heavy work, yt others more able have groaned so hard under as to occasion yor Excellency to grant them a release. And to me, the difficulties in regard of the enemy are

increased; the intanglements in o^{r} treaty of o^{r} Confederates (who are furnished wth a Councill of 11 or 12, chosen by their Gen^{r}all Court, among whom are two ministers, men of abilities & learning) are such as are too intricate for me to be alone in, besides the dayly emergencies y^{t} neede Counsell. Now for me to be in such straites, & have no counsell; or to be ordered to consult my captains, & have no Captains nor liberty to make any, is y^{t} wh^{ch} is beyond my ability wth best advantages; but much more too hard being thus left alone & my hands weakned by being under yo^{r} frown. You expresse y^{t} should I recom̄end any meete person to yo^{r}s: you should have a due regard thereto. Be pleased to remind y^{t} in my last, (if I mistake not) I did by an expresse to yo^{r}s: comend y^{e} said person as the most meete man acc̄: to what judgment I could make, for yo^{r} & y^{e} countryes service; yet yo^{r}s: neither approve him, nor give reason against him, nor appoint any other. I intreate yo^{r} serious & tender consideration of the p^{r}mises, and yo^{r} putting forth yo^{r} helping hand to the support of yo^{r} servant so sensible of y^{e} weight of y^{e} worke & y^{e} discouraging difficulties therin, y^{t} had not y^{e} fear of God & y^{e} tender sence of duty to yo^{r}s: and to y^{e} publike overawed me, I had, instead of this apology, acquainted you wth my sinking under y^{e} burthen too heavy for me. But I would not do any thinge y^{t} might be grevious to yo^{r}s: or discouraging to others in such a day of distresse. I therfore

hold on & go forward tho but heavily. I have p^{r}sented to yo^{r} Worps: the whole of this case respecting Capt. Poole, to whom I have given a comission under my hand. I intreate yo^{r} favorable Resolve therin, yet whatever is from yo^{r}s: shall, I trust, silence all concerned in the p^{r}mises.

As to o^{r} motions since my last to you, you may please to und^{r}stand y^{t} having bin alarmed to Northampton, Octo 29th, upon y^{e} Indians surprizing two men & a boy, of wh^{ch} I then wrote you word, on the 30th we Resolved to march to Hatfield y^{e} evening after y^{e} sabbath, Octo 31st, & so y^{t} night to go up to Deerfield. But on y^{e} 30th at night, I was called out of bed by messengers from Hatfeild, informing y^{t} their scouts had just then upon a sandy hill, wthin a mile of y^{e} Town, discovered manye tracts of Indians, and neer y^{e} same place they heard Indians speaking one to another; Not long after, another messenger informing y^{t} their cattell came violently running into Town, so y^{t} they feared a p^{r}sent assault. Imediately I gathered my men wth all silence, and passed the River; abode there y^{e} sabbath, & sixty of Major Treat's men came to me. In the evening after the sabbath, the Major was coming to me by Hadley; but while he was at Hadley, about midnight there was an alarum at Northampton wh^{ch} recalled him thither. On Monday Nov^{r} 1st, went about ten or twelve miles into the woods, searching the chesnutt mountains where the enemy was thought to be,

but found him not. Tuesday I visited Major Treat, & we agreed on Wednesday night to march to Deerfield, o^{r} scouts informing us of many fires seen that way: accordingly we went up by night, but could make no discovery of the enemy y^{t} night, nor in o^{r} ranging all the next day; we came home late in y^{e} night. Next morning, Nov. 5th, we had news from Northampton y^{t} y^{e} enemy had almost taken a man & boy at plow in Northampton Meadow. We p^{r}sently repaired thither and spent that day and the next in searching those woods, but wthout discovering the enemy. These two days last past have not bin fitt for action, by reason of the unseasonable weather. Nov. 6th, Major Treat desired my consent to draw off his men to seeke the enemy in their parts, and y^{t} I would take order to garrison Westfeild. We appointed a meeting of o^{r} Councill on Monday, at w^{ch} y^{e} s^{d} Major declared y^{t} he did desire y^{t} their men at Westfeild might be called off thence, for that he could not quiet them there any longer, nor would his orders bear their continuance there; it being also against the order of the Com̄ission^{rs}. He also pleaded y^{t} his men y^{t} were at Northampton, might be by me ordered or at least permitted, to remove thence, y^{t} they might discover the enemy elsewhere; perhaps in their coasts. My answer was, y^{t} for y^{e} men at Westfeild, they were placed there by order. I had called them off when I saw neede of them, & they would not

obey; and now at this p^{r}sent time, there was no occasion to draw out all o^{r} forces into the ffield, and therefore I did not see cause at p^{r}sent to call them off, nor could either order or permitt the others to remove, having no evidence y^{t} y^{e} enemy was removed, much lesse whither. At last I gave them my answer in writing, wh^{ch} I send you here inclosed. We enquired whether we were all one army or no. To this the answer was dubious; but their major answered we were all one according to y^{e} order of y^{e} Com̄ission^{rs}, to which they seemed generally to consent; but hereby we know not whether we be one or two; ffor how shall we know when they judge us to be according to y^{e} ord^{r} of y^{e} Com̄ission^{rs} & when not, and so when we be one and when two. It seems uncouth y^{t} their judging o^{r} actions to be, or not to be, according to such an order, should alter o^{r} Being. Such things may argue us a faulty or faultlesse army, guilty or guiltlesse, but not make us one or two: But upon such doubtful terms we stand. In o^{r} discourse this was much turned, that it appeared not y^{t} it was y^{e} Com̄ission^{rs} act, y^{t} each Colony might chuse their com̄ander in cheife, & there being no Copy of such order sent up. But y^{e} plea most insisted on is, that tho each Colony have power to chuse the Commander in Cheife while in their Colony, yet it appears not that they have power, when one is chosen or appointed by the Com̄ission^{rs} (as Major Pynchon

was) to lay aside him and chuse another in his room, while he is in being and capable of the service. This seems to be an abiding doubt & not easily removeable.

To what they objected of my keeping men in garrison at Westfeild and Springfield being against y^e^ act of y^e^ Comissionrs, my answer was that I did not place them there; Secondly, I called y^m^ off, and they refused to obey; Thirdly, Major Treat and all his, upon their last appearance, have declared w^th^ one consent y^t^ they did not account o^r^ whole 500 men, they all together, a sufficient strength then (tho formerly it was) to pursue the enemy on both sides of the River; and also y^t^ they judged we had not sufficient strength w^th^out them at Springfeild, & Westfeild; and Major Treat plainly declared y^t^ it was against his conscience to draw off those men from Westfeild, whereby the people should be exposed to such apparent and almost inevitable ruine. Hereupon, I forebore to call them off, yet declaring once and again y^t^ I was ready to call them at a day's warning, whenever the service called for it, and would doe it p^r^sently, did they judge y^t^ wee stood in neede of them, or if y^e^ want of y^m^ w^th^ us would be improved as an objection against us, for not attending the order. Hence I pleade they were not fixed in garrison, contrary to the true meaning & intent of the order.

We wait w^th^ expectation for orders how to behave o^r^selves. The enemy is not discovered of late here, nor do wee know y^t^ he is removed, tho many guesse

so; some think to Ausitimock, a place upon Stratford River, where we hear much corn was planted this Springe, & w^{ch} lies wth advantage to make incursions thence upon many towns in Connecticute; others thinke they are drawn off to Narrogansett, and that there the nest of them is, and thence they have had their supplies of provision & amunition; others apprehend them yet lurking neer at hand, and waiting an opportunity to surprize us unawares, remembering how a little before the assault at Hatfeild, they disappeared so long, y^{t} some then concluded and strongly pleaded they were removed.

Winter comes fast upon us, & we finde y^{t} however we be disposed of, yet there will be a necessity of sending home many of o^{r} horses, or else the Towns here will be undone; the war hath so hindered their getting of hay & so many cattell are come in from the places y^{t} are desolated, y^{t} many are like to perish. One cow is already offred for wintring another. I trust y^{t} if we be called off hence, yo^{r}s: will order what forces shall be left in each of these Towns for their preservation, and y^{t} such officers may be left over y^{m} as may keepe them under due government. My thoughts have bin y^{t} it might be most convenient y^{t} Connecticute men garrison Springfeild & Westfeild, as being neer to them & so their men may more easily be supplyed wth necessaries, w^{ch} can hardly be sent from these three Towns, being already so much exhausted wth y^{e} entertainment of the souldiers.

I have wth the Posts sent down Capt: Poole, who is able to make a more particular & full relation of things w^{ch} he hath seene and heard, than I can send by writing. Should you order my continuance here, I shall neede his Company and help, and his men are not easily satisfyed wth his absence from them. I leave the matter wholly to yo^{r} wisdome.

I have expelled out of y^{e} army David Bennet, chirurgion, for his quarrelsome & rebellious Carriage, but so y^{t} (seeing o^{r} Court Martiall, by reason of Connecticute men's not being one wth us, is weak & lyable to some question) I have left y^{e} ratifying or disannulling y^{e} main part of his sentence to yo^{r}s: I have not further to adde but y^{e} comending yo^{r}s: and all yo^{r} Counsells to y^{e} blessing of y^{e} most High; and so doing remain

S^{r} yo^{r} Worps: most humble servant,

SAMUEL APPLETON.

Our p^{r}sent Posts are Sergeant James Johnson, and Nathaniel Warner of Hadley, and Sergeant John Throp.

These ffor the Worpf^{ll} JOHN LEVERETT, Esq.,
Governor of the Massachusetts at Boston.

SAMUEL APPLETON TO GOVERNOR LEVERETT.

HADLEY, Nov. 19: 1675.

RIGHT WORPFLL:

In yor last to me bearing date Nov. 1st, yor doubled assurance of speedy ordrs to me have kept me in a constant and now tedious and thoughtful expectation thereof. Full fourteen days are now past since the arrival of our last Post, and yet we have no word nor signification from you. Winter is upon us. Necessity (wch knows no law) enforceth us to dispose of ourselves. If we stay here and our horses remain in ye field, they will be fitt for no service, yea, I fear how we shall gett them home. If we take them to dry meate, we undo the inhabitants, hay being so very scarce, their cattell will perish. And we have in expectation of ordrs, already stayd to extremity. Since or last we can discover no enemy, nor hear whither he is gone. Connecticute men have been beyond measure impatient of being stayed here, sometimes pleading for liberty to be gone, sometimes seeming as if they would be gone wthout it. Nothing but unquietness and discontent at their stay, striving by all means to gain my consent for their removall, which I still withhold expecting to hear from yors: About ye 12th instant, they informed me yt they had intelligence from Owenequo, Uncas his son, yt Philip boasted he was a 1000d

strong, intended to send 600 against the Massachusetts, and 400 against those in Connecticute, but wthall signifying y^{t} if I should desire them to move toward Mendon, they were expressly forbidden to goe wth me, except we had certain intelligence that the whole body of the enemy was there, and except I would march wth my full 300. I told their Major they did but instruct me how to answer them, should they call me to their parts. There is talk of a great festival meeting of Indians at a place neer Stratford. What they are, or whether they may be counted or pursued as enemies, we know not. The people in these Towns, especially y^{e} younger sort, have showed themselves soe ready to desert the Towns, some already gone, others talking of and p^{r}paring for it, so as I counted mys: necessitated to prohibit them by a proclimation, till I might hear from yo^{r}s: it being so cross to the safety and good of the whole, y^{t} y^{e} plantations should have their own inhabitants desert them, and y^{e} Country be necessitated to send men to guard them, o^{r} else expose them to ruine. I therein ventured to the utmost extent of your order. I beseech your pardon in, and orders about it, as also how to behave ourselves; whom to leave here and under what command.

Together with the proclimation I thought mete, acc: to your orders, to declare to Major Treat that his drawing off his forces was against the articles of confederation. A copy of this and their declaration upon it, I

send you here inclosed. I delayed them as long as possibly I could; But, at a Council Nov. 17th, they pressed so hard, and the people complaining so sadly of the burthen of their stay, and those I had with me to Counsel being all against me, I was forced to permit their going, except some orders from y^e^ Com̄ission^rs^ or yo^r^s: came by the 19th in the morning: so y^t^ tomorrow morning they are preparing to goe homeward by permission, on the terms expressed in y^e^ writing here inclosed. As also I herewith send a copy of the letter I received from the Council of Connecticute, w^th^ the answer I returned thereto. However they are pleased to expresse, my great trouble hath bin their acting in a separate way, concerning w^ch^ I have much more to say than I can now write. I humbly intreate yo^r^ speeding away a post to us without any delay; we are wholly at a losse till then. I have not further to adde, but p^r^sn^t^ of humble service to yo^r^ Worp: and the rest respectively, and so to remain

Yo^r^ Worps: ever to be commanded

SAMUEL APPLETON.

The posts sent down are, Thomas Hovey and Robert Simson.

THE COUNCIL OF CONNECTICUT TO SAMUEL APPLETON.

HARTFORD, Novr: 15: 1675.

Sr,

It is noe small greife of heart to us, that in this hour of d:stress, wherein God seems to frown upon us, (this among the rest being none of the smallest) that instead of a candid complyance & setting our selves as one man agaynst ye common enimy, studing all wayes of loveing & amicable complyance, we find little less than a tendency in your actions to render us contemptible; we doe not judge it a time to stand soe much upon punctilioes of honour & supream command, & that soe absolutely taken on yourselfe, that our officers are not worthy to be of your Councill in these affayres, but rejected & only serve to wayte your positive commands, without being loveingly Informed of your power soe to command, & ye rationallity of your motions: Your soe highly Insistinge uppon the acts of ye Commissioners, & studying to lay ye breach of articles uppon us, shall not deter us from solicitous attending what may be for ye good of ye whole, not doubting but our actions will be found as consonant to ye acts and true Intents of ye Commissioners as yours; for it was never Intended by their acts that our souldiers should be kept meerly (or indeed not at all) to garrison your Towns, (that belongs properly to your Collonye)

but to be in a vigorous pursuit of y^e^ enimy, & soe, as a confederate army, to be kept together in Joynt Councill & motion: soe far as this is attended, we have ordered our forces to attend you as chiefe in that Collonye; but if onely or maynly garrisoning be y^e^ worke you will attend, we have reserved our forces to be at our d:sposall, & you will find that in one of y^e^ last acts of y^e^ Commissioners, the management is left to y^e^ respective Councils of the Collonyes. We have great complaints from our soldiers, how weary they are of lying still, & how burthensome they are to y^e^ people, and like to loose most of their horses, If not themselves too, and doe serve to noe other end than to distress their freinds & and undoe themselves; & you have soe managed your matters in such a separate way as breeds such animosities as will be (if not speedily prevented) much to God's d:shonour & the publick prejud:ce; we thought meet therefore, to advise you to a more candid complyance & consult with our officers, In whome we repose great trust, that if indeed any real service for God & his people in pursuit of the enimy apears, you may agree to attend it, and Indeavor utmost amicable complyance therin: but if nothing, or little else than garrisoninge those Towns be y^e^ worke, then having enough of your own to doe, that you grant your loveinge complyance for their return, as Judging their worke as necessary at home; but if you refuse, and noe further order from the Commissioners come sud-

denly, we shall take y^e^ boldness to come to such resolves as we Judg most conduceable to common safety, & that notwithstanding your strict proclimations; and yet shall not doubt but to show ourselves faithfull as to our confederation. We shall not further ad at present, but commending you to god, remain

Your affectionate ffriends,

Vera copia. y^e^ Councill of Connecticot,
p^r^ their order,
JOHN ALLYN, Sec^r^y.

Superscribed,

These ffor Capt. SAMLL APPLETON,
at his head quarters in Hadley.

SAMUEL APPLETON TO THE COUNCIL OF CONNECTICUT.

HADLEY, Novemb^r^: 17: 1675.

HON^RD^ S^RS^:

It was no small comfort to me in reading your Lines of Nov: 15: to think I was nothing conscious to myself of any wilfull transgression or gross error, nor doe I fear that any will be able to demonstrate me soe: I have not stood uppon punctilios & honours, nor acted with a studious tendency to render you contemptible; and therfore to represent me as soe doinge seemes not charitable: I profess otherwise, & if my profession be not sincere, I am soe much a stranger to my heart

& actions: To make a true narrative of the state of things & all momentous occurrents, is soe plain a duty of those y^{t} are betrusted with publick concerns, that I doubt not you expect it from those to whome you have committed y^{e} command of your forces: And therfore for soe doinge, I hope you will not looke at me as Culpable: And of other crimes, I know not that you can justly accuse me: That your officers are not worthy to be of my counsell but rejected, and onely to waite my positive Commands &c. is far from my thoughts or Intentionall actings. I desire to honour their persons & worthy Indowments where apearinge, and have given testimony thereto: True, where y^{e} question hath been who are of my Councill, I have with due respects & honor to the persons of men of worth, asserted my orders; yet I may say there hath been carriage among them not tending to their honour, but might have exposed them (if not tenderly dealt with) to more suffering than a little: My studious Indeavour to respect & attend y^{e} orders of y^{e} Commissioners, is my special duty, and y^{e} more your actions are consonant heerto, y^{e} more commendations I shall Indeavour to give them: yet to my plainess, its ever more acceptable to see the thing done. It is not to be expected but that people, where y^{e} seat of war is, should be d:stressed. I wish none of yours may give occasion to think that they are willing to ad to d:stresses. As to y^{e} return of your men, I should gladly comply with your desire

therein, might I doe it with discharge of my trust; but not knowing y^{t} y^{e} enimy is gone nor whither, and haveing aprehensions from your Information & our own, that y^{e} enemy is Likely to be at Narragansett, where also we have reason to think the warr may suddenly break out, I may not (without most weighty ground) doe anything that, should we be presently called thither, may render us more unready for y^{e} speedy answering of such a call. Your advice to a more candid complyance & consult with your officers, I am willing to take in the best part, and trust that it will apear that I have been far from acting in a separate way, or aproveing any such acting: whatever is represented to you otherwise, I hope, when you have heard with both ears, you will perceive to be misrepresented. I have not fixed your nor our men in Garrisons. I called them forth uppon the first oppertunity to field service, & am ready soe to doe as occasion shall present: And may I find a litle of that loveing & amicable complyance you speake of: I am willing to offer any of my proclamations (tho called strict) to a fair and open examination & judgment: A little time I hope will show us plainly our way; meanwhile let us rather waite than stumble in y^{e} darke, or goe backward when it is not soe easy to return.

S^{r}:

I am not without feelinge some smart in your Lines, tho I would not be over tender, or ready to

complain: I beg your charitable construction of what may seem to your wisdome to apear otherwise than I have been able to discern, professing myself to be one studious of action, & of uniting therin for y^e^ common good: The Lord grant us all (if it be his will) to think, speak, & doe the same things for y^e^ advance of his glory, & y^e^ attainment of his peoples safety, which is y^e^ serious prayer & endeavor of him who is, with due respects to you all,

S^rs^:

Your assured ffreind & servant,

SAMUEL APPLETON.

Postcript.

Hon^rd^ S^rs^:

Some of yours heer have, out of a Letter, acquainted me with some reports & suspitions of Indian enimyes to y^e^ westward: but its not of soe much weight to me, because I understand that y^e^ Letter hath been with your^s^: and in yours to me, I perceive not that you take any notice of it.

Superscribed,

These ffor y^e^ Worp^ll^ WILLIAM LEETE, Esq., Dep^y^. Gov^r^.
Or to y^e^ Worp^ll^ JOHN ALLYN, Esq^r^.
To be communicated to y^e^ Councill at Hartford.

Vera copia.

PROCLAMATION.

To y^e^ Inhabitants of Springfield, Westfield, Northampton, Hadley & Hatfield, & to all y^e^ Indwellers, & soejourners in all & each of them; I, Samuel Appleton, being betrusted with y^e^ conduct of y^e^ Army heer, and alsoe with y^e^ care of fortifyinge & securinge these Towns, doe declare,

That whereas in this time of trouble & danger, y^e^ Honor^d^ Generall Court & y^e^ whole Countrey have expressed great care & naturall tenderness towards these plantations, for securinge & preserving of them as parts and members of the whole from the rage of the cruel enimy, and doe still manifest y^e^ same in continuing forces heer for y^e^ defenc thereof: It would be too unequall, Irrationall, and unnaturall that y^e^ Inhabitants & Indwellers who have been willing in times of peace, to suck y^e^ sweet of that blessing poured out uppon the whole and each particular, should now desert y^e^ whole & y^e^ parts: It is therefore heerby ordered that noe person shall remove from or desert any of these Towns, soe long as forces are continued heer for their defence, without liberty under y^e^ hand of y^e^ Command^r^ in Chiefe; nor shall any goe out of the Townes without a pass under y^e^ hand of y^e^ Command^r^ in Chiefe: Heerof noe man is to fayl uppon hazzard of the d:spleasure of the Gennerall Court, & such

penalty as they or y^e^ Councill shall Impose: And If any be attemptinge or preparinge to depart otherwise, all officers civill & Millitary are heerby Impowered & required to prohibit their departure, and alsoe to secure them & their estates, and bring them to y^e^ Chief Officers. I doe further declare, that whatever officer or officers shall draw off any forces out of this Jurisdiction without order from the Commissioners, or y^e^ Joynt Counsell of the chiefe officers, & license of y^e^ Command^r^ in Chiefe of the Army; their soe doing is a breach of the Articles of Confederation of y^e^ united Collonyes.

Given at My head quarters at Hadley, y^e^ 12^th^ of Novemb^r^ 1675.

P^r^ SAMUEL APPLETON,
Com̄ in Chief.

SAMUEL APPLETON TO THE COUNCIL OF CONNECTICUT.

WESTFIELD, Nov^r^. 19: 1675.

HON^RD^ S^RS^:

I, according to your desire, have given pmission to y^e^ Honored Major Treat to move downwards with his forces, which I hope will not tend to y^e^ hindrance of y^e^ common design, but trust y^t^ they will be Industrious, & strenuously Indeavour to make d:scoveryes of the

enimyes station & motion In your parts. S^{rs}, I make bold to request your Worp^{s}: to take care that Springfield & Westfield may be Garrisoned with your soldiers, which will be an act very acceptable to our Generall Court. I intreat your Worp^{s}: speedily to Inform me what you will doe in the thinge, that soe I may know how to act. Time will not permitt to Inlarge. I have not further to ad but my respects to you all; leaving you to y^{e} protection of y^{e} almighty, & in him remain,

S^{rs}, your ffreind & servant,

Vera copia. SAMUEL APPLETON.

To the Council of Connecticut.

THIS MAY CERTIFY WHOME IT MAY CONCERN,

That y^{e} nine & twenty soldiers taken out of Cap^{t} Mosely's, Cap^{t} Poole's, & Leif^{t} Upham's Companyes, which came on foot to Westfield, are to be left there under y^{e} command of Serg^{t} Lamb; yet soe as both Sergeant Lamb & they are to be ordered and commanded by Cap^{t} Aaron Cooke; & they are heerby required to attend his order & command till further order.

P^{r} SAMUEL APPLETON,
Comd^{r} in chiefe.

Dated Nov^{r}. 19: 1675.

TO CAPT. AARON COOKE AT WESTFIELD.

You are heerby required to take care that y^e^ soldiers that are left in Garrison with you, shall be well provided for with food & raiment; and you are to chuse a Commissary who shall take an account of y^e^ provisions that are expended on them, and you shall be allowed for it according as the Gennerall Court or Councill shall see meet: And If any of the soldiers shall want cloathing, you are to repair to Mr. James Richards of Hartford or to Mr. Blackleech, where you shall be furnished. The Commissary is to take an account of y^e^ cloathinge, with y^e^ names of y^e^ psons that have it. And alsoe you are to take care that all fortifications in your Town (already begun) be speedily finished, with y^e^ help of y^e^ Inhabitants together with y^e^ assistance of y^e^ soldiers.

P^r^ SAMUEL APPLETON,
Comd^r^ in Chiefe.

Dated at Westfield, Nov^r^. 19: 1675.

I, according to my best Information by the Inhabitants of Westfield, doe thus constitute and appoint John Roote Commissary of the said Towns.

P^r^ SAMUEL APPLETON,
Comd^r^ in Chiefe.

Dated at Westfield, Nov^r^. 19: 1675.

THIS MAY CERTIFY WHOME IT MAY CONCERN,

That thirty nine of Capt. Sill's Company be left at Springfield under y^e^ Comand of Leift. Niles; Yet soe as both Leift. Niles & they are to be ordered & commanded by Major Pynchon. And they are heerby required to attend his order & command till further order.

P^r^ SAMUEL APPLETON,
Comd^r^ in Chiefe.

Dated at Springfield, Nov^r^. 20: 1675.

TO WHOME THIS MAY CONCERN.

I have given command to Leift. Niles & his Sergeant, & y^e^ whole companye, that they shall deliver up all the horses that belong to y^e^ company. And in case they still keep any of those horses, they are to be responsible for them, and are to pay for their winteringe.

P^r^ SAMUEL APPLETON,
Comd^r^ in Chiefe.

Dated at Springfield, Nov^r^. 20: 1675.

TO MR. JAMES RICHARDS & MR. BLACKLEECH.

I desire that you would be pleased to Lett y^e^ Commisaryes of Springfield, Westfield, Northampton, Hadley & Hatfield, or Major Pynchon, have what cloathing for y^e^ soldiers that are keeping Garrison in the above said Towns, that they shall se meet, & charge the same to y^e^ Countrey's account.

P^r^ your ffreind,

SAMUEL APPLETON.

Springfield, Nov^r^. 20: 1675.

THIS MAY CERTIFY WHOME IT MAY CONCERN,

That six & twenty sold:ers be left at Northampton under y^e^ command of Serg^t^ ——; yet soe as both Serg^t^ —— and they are to be ordered and commanded by Leift. Clarke, and they are heerby required to attend his order and command till further order.

P^r^ SAMUEL APPLETON,

Com̄ in Chiefe.

Dated at Hadley, y^e^ 22^d^. Nov^r^. 1675.

THIS MAY CERTIFY WHOME IT MAY CONCERN,

That thirty soldiers be left at Hadley under y^e^ command of Cap^t^ Jonathan Poole; and these soldiers are heerby required to attend his order & command till further order.

P^r^ SAMUEL APPLETON,
Com̄ in Chiefe.

Dated at Hadley, y^e^ 22^d^. Nov^r^. 1675.

THIS MAY CERTIFY WHOME IT MAY CONCERN,

That thirty six soldiers be left at Hatfield under y^e^ command of Serg^t^ ——, yet soe as both Serg^t^ —— and they are to be ordered & commanded by Leift. Allice; and they are heerby required to attend his orders & command till further order.

P^r^ SAMUEL APPLETON,
Com̄ in Chiefe.

Dated Nov^r^. 22: 1675.

According to y^e^ order of the Councill, I have constituted & appointed a Councill of Warr for y^e^ safety & security of these Towns, consistinge of the Comission

officers of Northampton, Hadley & Hatfield; also Leift. Wilson of Northampton, Deacon Tilton of Hadley, and Serg^{t} Isack Graves of Hatfield, and Cap^{t} Jonathan Poole president of y^{e} said Councill: and alsoe he is further heerby Impowered, If any of y^{e} thre Townes be assaulted (If he se cause) to draw off y^{e} soldiers that are in Garrison in the other two, for the assistance of y^{e} Town assaulted.

Given at my head quarters at Hadley,
Nov^{r}. 22: 1675.

P^{r} SAMUEL APPLETON,
Comd^{r} in Chiefe.

Vera copia.

NOTE. — Upon the following page, — containing the answer to Major Robert Treat, referred to in the letter to Gov. Leverett, dated Nov. 10th, 1675, — is presented a fac simile of the hand writing of Samuel Appleton.

Novembr ye 9th 1675

Honoured Sr

Havinge seriously weighed what was by your self presented: I find noe evidence that the enimy is removed from these parts: much less wither; and therefore se not that I have order or libertye to remove any of the forces. And it not beinge a time for present goinge forth (at least not with all our forces) I see not any reason necessitatinge to run soe much hazzard of mens lives as may be in calling those men from & findinge others to wellfield nor any good attainable that may counterveile such hazzard; which makes me unwillinge to adventure it. hence my thoughts are that god calls us to be intent uppon the gettinge Informatiō where the enimy is that soe we may pursue him: This I shall seduously indeavour and soe doinge remain

Sr your ffreind & servant
Samuel Appleton.

Superscriptio

To ye worpll Major Robert Treate
at Northampton

Extracts from Hubbard's Narrative of the Indian Wars. p. 124.

THE EXPEDITION TO NARRAGANSETT.

"It was therefore finally agreed upon by the general consent of all, to fall upon the winter quarters of our enemies, by a more considerable army (if I may so call it) gathered out of all the three Colonies, and that with all expedition, at farthest not to exceed the 10th of December, before they should have a thousand men in arms, ready for the design. . . . . .

In the mean time, a small army of a thousand fighting men well appointed, were ordered by the Commissioners to be gathered by proportion out of all the Colonies, of which number the share of Massachusetts was to be 527; the rest were to be supplied out of Plymouth and Connecticut Colonies, and a commission was granted to the honorable Josiah Winslow, Esq., the present Governor of Plymouth Colony. . . .

Under the Governor of Plymouth, as commander-in-chief in this expedition, were sent as Major of the forces belonging to each Colony; Major Robert Treat for the forces belonging to Connecticut, and Major Bradford for those of the Colony of Plymouth, and Major Samuel Appleton for those of Massachusetts, to whom by the honorable Major-General of the Colony, were six companies of foot delivered at Dedham, December the 9th, 1675, containing in number 465 fight-

ing men, besides a troop of horse under the command of Capt. Thomas Prentice, attending upon them. . .

Through all these difficulties they marched from the break of the next day, December 19th, till one of the clock in the afternoon, without even fire to warm them, or respite to take any food, save what they could chew in their march. Thus having waded fourteen or fifteen miles through the country of the old Queen, or Snake Squaw of Narraganset, they came at one o'clock upon the edge of the swamp, where their guide assured them they should find Indians enough before night. . . . . As they marched, Capt. Mosely and Capt. Davenport led the van; Major Appleton and Capt. Oliver brought up the rear of the Massachusetts forces; Gen. Winslow with the Plymouth forces marched in the centre; those of Connecticut came up in the rear of the whole body. But the frontiers discerning Indians in the swamp, fired immediately upon them, who answering our men in the same language, retired presently into the swamp, our men following them in amain, without staying for the word of command, as if every one were ambitious who should go first, never making any stand till they came to the sides of the fort, into which the Indians that first fired betook themselves.

It seems that there was but one entrance into the fort, which was raised upon a kind of island of five or six acres of rising land in the midst of a swamp. The

sides of it were made of palisadoes set upright, which were compassed about with an hedge of almost a rod thickness, through which there was no passing. The place where the Indians used ordinarily to enter themselves, was upon a long tree over a place of water, where but one man could enter at a time, and which was so waylaid that they would have been cut off that had ventured there. But at one corner there was a gap made up only with a long tree, about four or five feet from the ground, over which men might easily pass. But they had placed a kind of block-house right over against the said tree, from whence they sorely galled our men that first entered, some being shot dead upon the tree, as was Capt. Johnson; and some as soon as they entered, as was Capt. Davenport. . . . . .

The brunt of the battle, or danger that day, lay most upon the commanders, whose part it was to lead on their several companies in the very face of death, or else all had been lost. . . . No less than six brave captains fell that day in the assault, viz. Capt. Davenport, Capt. Gardiner, Capt. Johnson, of Massachusetts, besides Lieut. Upham, who died some months after of his wounds received at that time. Capt. Gallop also, and Capt. Sieley and Capt. Marshall were slain, of those belonging to Connecticut Colony. It is usually seen that the valor of the soldiers is much wrapped up in the lives of their commanders, yet it was found here

the soldiers were rather engaged than discouraged by the loss of their Commanders. So after much blood and many wounds dealt on both sides, the English seeing their advantage, began to fire the wigwams where was supposed to be many of the enemy's women and children destroyed, by the firing of at least five or six hundred of their smoky cells. . . . . .

After two or three hours fight, the English became masters of the place, but not judging it tenable, after they had burned all they could set fire upon, they were forced to retreat, after the daylight was almost quite spent, and retire to their quarters, full fifteen or sixteen miles off whither, with their dead and wounded men, they were forced to march; a difficulty scarce to be believed, and not to be paralleled in any former age.

What numbers of the enemy were slain is uncertain. It was confessed by one Potock, a great Counsellor amongst them, afterwards taken at Rhode Island and put to death at Boston, that the Indians lost 700 fighting men that day, besides three hundred that died of their wounds. There was above eighty of the English slain, and 150 wounded that recovered afterwards.

The rest of the winter was spent in fruitless treaties about a peace."

Extracts from "The Revolution in New-England Justified."

"Complaints of great wrongs done under the ill Government of Sir Edmund Androsse, governor in New-England in the year 1687.

We, John Wise, John Andrews senior, Robert Kinsman, William Goodhue junior, all of Ipswich in New-England, in the county of Essex, about the 22d day of August, in the year above named, were with several principal inhabitants of the town of Ipswich met at Mr. John Appleton's, and there discoursed and concluded that it was not the town's duty any way to assist that ill method of raising money without a general assembly, which was apparently intended by abovesaid Sir Edmund and his council, as witness a late act issued out by them for such purpose. The next day, in a general town meeting of the inhabitants of Ipswich; we, the above named John Wise, John Andrews, Robert Kinsman, William Goodhue, with the rest of the town then met (none contradicting) gave our assent to the vote then made.

The ground of our trouble, our crime, was the copy transmitted to the council, viz. At a legal town meeting, August 23d, assembled by virtue of an order of John Usher, Esq. Treasurer, for choosing a commissioner to join with the selectmen, to assess the inhabitants, according to an act of his Excellency the

Governor, and Council for laying of rates; the town then considering that the said act doth infringe their liberty, as free born English subjects of his majesty, by interfering with the statute laws of the land, by which it was enacted that no taxes should be levied upon the subjects without consent of an assembly chosen by the freeholders for assessing of the same; they do therefore vote that they are not willing to choose a commissioner for such an end without said privilege; and moreover consent not that the selectmen do proceed to lay any such rate, until it be appointed by a general assembly concurring with the Governor and Council.

We, the complainants, with Mr. John Appleton and Thomas French, all of Ipswich, were brought to answer for the said vote out of our own county, thirty or forty miles into Suffolk, and in Boston kept in gaol, only for contempt and high misdemeanors as our mittimus specifies, and upon demand, denied the privilege of habeas corpus, and from prison over-ruled to answer, at a court of oyer and Terminer in Boston aforesaid. — Our Judges were Mr. Joseph Dudley of Roxbury, in Suffolk in New-England, Mr. Stoughton of Dorchester, John Usher of Boston, treasurer, and Edward Randolph. He that officiates as clerk and attorney in the case, is George Farewell.

The Jurors, only twelve men, and most of them (as is said) non-freeholders of any land in the colony,

some of them strangers and foreigners, gathered up (as we suppose) to serve the present turn. In our defence was pleaded the repeal of the law of assessment upon the place; also the Magna Charta of England, and the statute laws that secure the subject's properties and estates, &c. To which was replied by one of the Judges, the rest by silence assenting, that we must not think the laws of England follow us to the ends of the earth, or whither we went. And the same person (John Wise abovesaid testifies) declared, in open Council upon examination of said Wise, — "Mr. Wise, you have no more privileges left you, than not to be sold for slaves," — and no man in Council contradicted. By such laws our trial and trouble began and ended. Mr. Dudley aforesaid, chief Judge, to close up the debate and trial, trims up a speech that pleased himself (we suppose) more than the people. Among many other remarkable passages to this purpose, he bespeaks the jury's obedience who, (we suppose) were very well pre-inclined, viz. "I am glad, says he, there be so many worthy gentlemen of the jury so capable to do the king service, and we expect a good verdict from you, seeing the matter hath been so sufficiently proved against the criminals."

Note, the evidence in the case as to the substance of it, was that we too boldly endeavoured to persuade ourselves we were English men, and under privileges; and that we were, all six of us aforesaid, at the town

meeting of Ipswich aforesaid, and as the witness supposed, we assented to the aforesaid vote, and also that John Wise made a speech at the same time, and said we had a good God, and a good king, and should do well to stand for our privileges. The Jury returns us all six guilty, being all involved in the same information. We were remanded from verdict to prison, and there kept one and twenty days for judgment. There, with Mr. Dudley's approbation as Judge Stoughton said, this sentence was passed, viz. —

John Wise, suspended from the ministerial functions, fine fifty pound, money, pay cost, a thousand pound bond for the good behavior one year.

John Appleton, not to bear office, fine £50 money, pay cost, a thousand pound bond for the good behavior one year.

John Andrews, not to bear office, fine £30 money, pay cost, five hundred pound bond for the good behavior one year.

Robert Kinsman, not to bear office, fine £20 money, pay cost, five hundred pound bond for the good behavior one year.

William Goodhue, not to bear office, fine £20 money, pay cost, five hundred pound bond for the good behavior one year.

Thomas French, not to bear office, fine £15 money, pay cost, five hundred pound bond for the good behavior one year.

The total fees of this case, upon one single information, demanded by Farewell aforesaid, amount to about a hundred and one pound seventeen shillings, who demanded of us singly, about sixteen pound nineteen shillings sixpence, the cost of prosecution; the fines added make up this, viz. two hundred eighty and six pounds seventeen shillings, money. Summa Totalis £286. 17*s*.

To all which we may add a large account of other fees of messengers, prison charges, money for bonds and transcript of records, exhausted by those ill men, one way and another, to the value of three or fourscore pounds, besides our expense of time and imprisonment.

We judge the total charge for one case and trial, under one single information, involving us six men abovesaid in expense of time and monies of us and our relations, for our necessary succour and support, to amount to more, but no less, than £400 money.

Too tedious to illustrate more amply at this time, and so we conclude. John Wise; John Andrews, senior; William Goodhue, junior; Thomas French; these four persons named, and Robert Kinsman.

These four persons first named appeared the twentieth day of December, and Robert Kinsman appeared the one and twentieth day of December, 1689, and gave in their testimony upon their oath before me,

Samuel Appleton, assistant for the colony of the Massachusetts in New-England." p. 14.

"In the time of that unhappy Government, if the officers wanted money, it was but seizing and imprisoning the best men in the country for no fault in the world, and the greedy officers would hereby have grist to their mill. Thus was Major Appleton dealt with, thus Captain Bradstreet, thus that worthy and worshipful gentleman, Nathaniel Saltonstal, Esquire, was served by them, and barbarously prosecuted, without any information or crime laid to his charge; for he had done nothing worthy of bonds, but it was the pleasure of Sir Edmund and some others, thus to abuse a gentleman far more honorably descended than himself, and one concerned in the government of New-England before him, but (to his eternal renown) one who refused to accept of an illegal and arbitrary commission when, in the reign of the late king James, it was offered to him." p. 39.

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS RECORDS.

"Att a Generall Sessions of y^e^ peace Held att Ipswich, Sept. 14, 1687. — On complaint of John Usher, Esqr. Treasurer & Capt. Francis Nicholson Esq. both of y^e^ Councill, of an entry in y^e^ Towne Booke of Ipswich in y^e^ Custody of Lieut. John Appleton, Town Clarke, who Gave A copy of y^e^ same; This Court

ord^{rs} y^{t} y^{e} Orriginall record, with y^{e} Booke wherin s^{d} Entry is, be forthwith secured & put in y^{e} handes of Capt. John Appleton & Capt. Daniel Eppes, his Majesties Justices of y^{e} peace for s^{d} place, to be secured by them till further order.

Copia vera of y^{e} Court of Record.

Attest, ST. SEWALL, Clarke."

Usurpation, vol. ii. p. 92.

Sept. 19th, 1687. A warrant from Sir Edmund Andros, to Mr. Woodgate, Messenger, to arrest Dudley Bradstreet of Andover, as a person factiously and seditiously inclined and disaffected to his Majesty's government, &c. &c. A like warrant of the same date to Thomas Larkin, to arrest Samuel Appleton of Ipswich; and also to Joshua Brodbank, to arrest Nathaniel Saltonstall of Haverill. Ditto, p. 116.

Sept. 21st, The humble petition of the selectmen, and others of the Inhabitants of Ipswich, that their offence may be passed over, and they will do their best to carry into effect the order of the Governor. Ditto, p. 147.

Oct. 5th, Two warrants were issued for the arrest of Samuel Appleton. That directed to Joshua Brodbank, Messenger, was returned, non est inventus. The other was in the following terms: —

"S^r^ Edmund Andros Kn^t^ Cap^t^ Generall & Governo^r^ in Cheife of his Maj^ties^ Territory & Dominion of New-England. —

To the Sherriffe of y^e^ County of Essex, Greeting; Whereas Severall speciall Warr^ts^ have been lately issued forth for y^e^ Apprehending of Samuel Appleton of Lynn within y^e^ s^d^ County to Answer to Several Matters of High misdemeanors therein mentioned, y^e^ execution of w^ch^ has been Hindered by his, y^e^ s^d^ Samuel Appletons Hiding & absconding himselfe, & being Informed that he now privily Lurks & Lyes hidd within y^e^ s^d^ county; These are therefore in his Majesties name to charge & Command yo^u^, to make dilligent search & enquiry for y^e^ s^d^ Samuel Appleton, in any house or place where yo^u^ shall be Informed, or Suspect him to be, & to breake open any doore or doores where yo^u^ shall suspect him to lye hid or be Concealed within yo^r^ s^d^ County, & him being found, yo^u^ are to Apprehend, secure and convey to this place to Answer before me in Councill to such matters of High misdemeanor as on his Maj^ties^ behalfe shall be objected ag^t^ him; Whereof yo^u^ are not to faile, & for soe doeing this shall bee yo^r^ Warr^t^.

Given und^r^ my hand and seale att Boston the ffifth day of October in y^e^ 3^d^ yeare of his Maj^ties^ Reigne, A. D. 1687." Ditto, p. 187.

"Att a Councell held in Boston, on Wednesday the 19th October, 1687.

Present,

His Excellency, Sr Edmund Andros, Knight, &c.

William Stoughton,	Esqrs.	Edward Arnold,	Esqrs.
John Usher,		Edward Randolph,	
Nathanll Clark,		Francis Nicholson,	

Major Samuel Appleton of Ipswich being comitted to ye custody of a Messenger, for being a factious and seditious person and disaffected to ye Government & now brought before ye Counsel, it was ordered That hee continue committed untill he give sufficient surety by Recognizance in the sum of one thousand pounds, to appeare at the next Superior Court to be holden at Salem, to answer what shall be objected against him, & in the meane tyme to be of good behaviour.

By order in Councell.

JOHN WEST, Secr'y.

That this is a true coppy of the order of Councel, by wch Mr. Appleton (now under my custody as messenger) is to be discharged; Witnesseth

THOMAS LARKING."

Ditto, p. 213.

"Att a Councill held at y^e^ Councill Chamber in Boston, on Wednesday y^e^ 30^th^ 9^ber^ 1687. Prsent,

H. Excellency, Sir Edmond Andross, Knt. &c. &c.

Whereas by an order of this Board, dat: y^e^ 19 8^ber^ past, it was ordered y^t^ Maj^r^ Sam^ll^ Appleton y^n^ in y^e^ Custody of y^e^ messinger, should stand committed untill he gives sufficient security to appeare at y^e^ next Superior Court to be holden at Salem, in the county of Essex, and in the meane time to be of his good behauior; and whereas informations hath been this day given to this Board by Tho: Larkin, Messinger, y^t^ y^e^ s^d^ Sam^ll^ Appleton hath refused to comply w^th^ y^e^ s^d^: order, but is still in his custody, and that he is and hath been at greate charge & troble to looke after & provide for him, for which he also refuseth to pay him any fees, or other satisfaction, praying y^t^ if y^e^ Board thinck fitt, he may be elcewhere secured. It is therefore ordered y^t^ y^e^ s^d^: Sam^ll^ Appleton be, by y^e^ s^d^: messinger, delivered into the Custody of y^e^ Sheriffe of y^e^ county of Suffolk, where by warrant from this Board he is to remaine and be keept in y^e^ common goale, untill he give sufficient security in a thousand Pounds for his good behaviour untill y^e^ next Superior Court to be holden at Salem afores^d^: & for his appearance at y^e^ s^d^: Courte, & pay y^e^ Messinger's fees & charges afores^d^:

By order in Council.

JOHN WEST, D: Sec^ty^."

Usurpation, vol. iv. p. 301.

"To his Ex^cy S^r Edmond Andros, Kn^t, Capt. Gen^ll &c. and the Hon^rble Councel of his Maj^ties Terr^ys and Dominion of N. Eng^ld, now sitting, —

The humble Petition of Sam^ll Appleton humbly Sheweth, that whereas yo^r humble Petition^r being very aged and weak in body, and confined in a Close Prison, having not the ffreedom to bayle himself to have the liberty of the yard;

Therefore humbly prays your honors to take his agedness and weakness into Consideration, and enact an Act of clemency, and licence him an Enlargement, he Suffering much, by reason of the season of the year, in his health.

And he will as in duty bound so pray, &c.

From Boston Goal. SAM^LL APPLETON."

Ja^ry the 18^th,

1688. *Usurpation*, vol. iii. p. 24.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF JUDGE SEWALL.

(*M. S. from the Rev. Samuel Sewall of Burlington.*)

"1687. Saturday, Sept^r 17. — We ride round by Charlestown, (coming from Maine) & get home between 7 & 8, finding all well, blessed be God! This day, the Justices get a Town Meeting at Ipswich: but y^y adhere to y^r former votes. And as we come home,

find Jn° Appleton, Clerk; L^t^ Andrews, Moderator, & another, in Custody at Mr. Gibbs' House, (in Boston) under y^e^ Charge of Souldiers."

"Wednesday, Sept. 28. — This day, went w^th^ Mr. Mather and visited Capt. Bradstreet who was much distracted last night, but now pretty well; s^d^ had not slept in several nights, being confined at Fort-Hill. Major Saltonstall is gon home this day, giving Bond to apear at Salem Court."

"Friday, X^r^ 9^th^, Major Appleton is, by a Mittimus, comitted to y^e^ Stone Prison, removed from Gibbs' House."

"1712, May, 19. Set out for Ipswich from Charlestown. — May 22. The morning being Rainy till ab^t^ 11, I resolved to stay Lecture; and visited the languishing Widow Appleton, who was very glad to see me, as she was bolstered up in her bed."

"Junii 9. moritur."

Extract from a Lecture delivered by the Hon. Rufus Choate before the Mercantile Library Association, at Boston, on the 14th day of March, 1849.

"In running over Mr. Macaulay's survey of the last two years of James the Second, it is peculiar to see how the whole system of English tyranny reproduces

itself, and re-enacts itself year by year. Here in Massachusetts, the same revolution that saved one saved exactly the other. On a stage less splendid and conspicuous, surrounded by scenery something less brilliant and historical, by actors something less renowned, commemorated by a less brilliant contemporaneous literature, the same great cause of man was pleading here as there. In that same year of 1687, which saw Oxford and Cambridge standing disrobed of their Charters before James the Second, and turned in spite of themselves into Papists, there was witnessed a transaction at Ipswich, in the County of Essex in Massachusetts, which I recall with much pleasure — *extremum hunc mihi.* . . . . .

In that darkest hour of our history; our whole colonial legislature abolished; our whole civil power grasped by Sir Edmund Andros; our whole adopted law swept away by a stroke of the pen of the king; the principles of justice silenced; every man's title to his farm requiring to be confirmed by a fine; those little democracies, the towns, annihilated by a law forbidding them to meet more than once a year, and that simply for the election of town officers; the gun announcing to Boston that a standing army was quarterd there, and overawing the liberty of the inhabitants; at that moment of peril, Sir Edmund Andros was pleased to lay a tax, and to apportion it upon the towns, and thereupon to ordain that they should assemble and make choice of

a commissioner, and that a board should be constituted for the assessment of the tax upon themselves.

The meeting of the town of Ipswich, second only to Boston in size, in wealth and in population, was to be held on the 13th of August, 1687. On the evening before that day, the Rev. John Wise, minister of the town of Ipswich, and several other inhabitants of Ipswich, met in what would now be called a preparatory caucus, at the house of John Appleton, brother of Samuel Appleton, one of the most distinguished persons of that time, the ancestor of more than one family of Appletons in a direct line; divines, lawyers, merchants, and physicians, the ornaments of your profession and of mine, and of all professions.

In that little preparatory caucus — I read from the record — it was discoursed and concluded that it was not the town's duty to consent to that method of raising money. The next day they attended in town meeting. Mr. Wise made a speech, enforcing these doctrines, and thereupon the meeting spread upon its records this vote, — "That considering that said act," referring to the order of the Governor and Council, "has infringed upon our liberty, as it is contrary to the acts of His Majesty, by violating the Statute law of the land, which declares that no taxation shall be laid unless with the consent of the people; they do therefore vote first, that they will not choose a Commissioner, and decide that the Select men shall not

lay such a tax, till it is determined on by the people."

This was circulated in manuscript through the County of Essex, it being illegal to print documents of this kind. Other towns refused to pay their tax. And although Mr. Appleton was convicted of misdemeanor by a jury of Boston, who, as has well been said by one of the historians of the time, were foreigners, and held confined under bonds, yet this manuscript appreciably kept alive that feeling which declared James deposed from the throne before it was known that James had taken flight; and enforced by the thunder of Faneuil Hall, and by the thunder of Bunker hill, re-proclaimed the same principle of English liberty which had long slumbered in the breasts of the people.

I hold that this scene, this incident, and these actors, deserve a record in the old history of human rights. I shall not admit that Oxford and Cambridge, standing for their charters, though Isaac Newton was one of the academicians, were personally more beautiful than John Wise speaking to the freemen of Ipswich, and they responding, he a graduate of Harvard College, celebrated in law as well as in literature and dogmas of his own profession, the author of two tracts upon congregationalism, personally brave, an advocate of liberty of conscience — a doctrine which it was no trifle to hold — and by all men's confession better

fitted than Sir William Phipps to conduct the Government. On that gravestone over his remains, and over which I have hung hundreds of times, it states that "in learning and talents he shone above his contemporaries."

WILL OF SAMUEL APPLETON.

In the name of God Amen. I Samuel Appleton senior, of Ipswich in the county of Essex in New England, do make and ordain this my last will and testament, in manner and form following;—

Imprimis. I commit my soul into the hands of GOD that gave it; and my body to decent burial, in hopes of a resurrection, through the power and merits of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. And as for my outward estate, which GOD has graciously given me, I dispose of it in manner and form as followeth, viz.

To my dearly beloved wife, I give and bequeath during her natural life, the one half of my dwelling house I now live in, viz. the south end, the leantoe adjoining thereto, and the dairy room that she now improves, and half the cellar room, and liberty to do at all times her household work in that part of the back leantoe where there is a chimney, together with all necessary privileges of room and place of and for water and wood adjoining to the house and yard, and

free egress and regress on all occasions to all good intents and purposes, as need shall require, and also that half of the barn I now improve, and the old orchard and that plow land south of the old orchard on a straight line from the southeast corner southward to the fence, and then, as the fence stands, to the line that parts the new orchard from the land abovesaid, and the garden adjoining to the south end of the house, and also ten acres of land next to the land I sold to Anthony Potter, and other estate and privileges, as shall be exprest in this my will. I do by this my will grant to my beloved wife and her assigns, that she or they shall have free liberty for themselves, cattle or swine, to drive them to and from the ox pasture to the barn or house, as also to the water as formerly. My intent is, if my wife accept of what is given her in this my will, that she shall relinquish her thirds or right of dowry in the lands given to my son Samuel Appleton.

Item. To Samuel Appleton my eldest son I give, excepting and reserving the interest and privileges given to my wife in this my will during her life, all the now dwelling house I live in, and barns, orchards, gardens, pasture grounds and lands about them, with the privileges belonging to them, being bounded from Potter's land, as the fence runneth, from thence to the meadow, called Birch meadow, and so along, as the fence now stands, to the causey we go over to my son

John Appleton's house, till we come to a ditch, and so westerly to a cross ditch southward, and so on, as that cross ditch runs, till you come to a great rock by the ditch, and from thence westerly, until you come to a fence and bound, and so on westerly, as the fence did run, to a little swamp and bound, and from thence southwardly to my son John's corner bound tree, and from thence westerly to the stone wall and a bound three rods from John Adams's corner fence, and by his fence, as it stands, till you come to the river, and then by the river, till you come to Potter's land, and then, as the fence stands, till you come to the first bounds, where you began; all said houses, lands and meadows within said bounds, and the privileges appertaining, to him and his heirs for ever; excepting what hath been expressed, and is reserved for my wife during her natural life for her use and improvement; the above mentioned lands &c. I give to my son Samuel Appleton and his heirs, on these conditions, that he pay, or cause to be paid, two hundred pounds in good merchantable corn and cattle, within two years after my decease, viz. fifty pounds each year to my daughter Judith Wolcott or her heirs, they giving seasonable notice when they will receive it on this my farm; what is paid in cattle, at that price that they themselves shall agree upon, or as indifferent men shall judge; that part, that is paid in corn, my will is, that they, that pay corn, shall deliver that in the town of Ipswich, where the legatees

or their assigns shall appoint, for so much as is paid in corn; and also fifty pounds each year in like specie on said place as before to the only child of my daughter Downes; which if my son Samuel fails to perform, then I give and bequeath to the above said legatees, instead of the two hundred pounds such part of the land and meadow, as is before given and mentioned to him, I give unto them, to be equally divided betwixt them, or their heirs, viz. all that land from the fence and ditch or bounds in the west end of Birch meadow on a straight line to a parcel of bushes and bound near to a path, that leads to John Adams's little gate, and from these bushes or bounds on a straight line to thirty rods on a bound below said John Adams's little gate towards the river; but, in case of the failure of my son Samuel paying or causing to be paid the above said sum of two hundred pounds, my will is, that it shall be in the liberty of my other sons or any of them, if they will and can, to pay the said sums and specie, as is exprest, within one year after such failure on the place above said, and that so doing the land and meadow above mentioned shall be theirs and their heirs forever. I will also, that, if Hannah Downes should die, before she be married, her share and proportion of land or pay shall be equally divided between my two daughters Judith Wolcott and Johannah Whipple, or their heirs.

Item. To my son John Appleton, I having settled

upon him by a deed of gift already, I hereby confirm the same, and will to him to pay what he is obliged by his said deed to my wife, if she demand it.

Item. To my daughter Wolcott or her heirs I give one hundred pounds, to be paid by my son Samuel, as is before exprest, or the land before mentioned.

Item. To my son Isaac Appleton, having settled land upon him, as by deed of gift may appear, I do hereby confirm the same; and I will him to pay that, which he is thereby obliged, to my wife, if she demands the same.

Item. But, if he die, before he be married, I leave it all to my wife for her use and improvement during her natural life; and, after her decease, I order it shall be equally divided in like proportion to my sons, that shall survive.

Item. To my daughter Johannah Whipple I give one hundred pounds out of my moveables, to be paid by my executrix hereafter mentioned within two years after my decease, accounting what I have already paid her as part of this hundred pounds.

Item. To the only child of my daughter Downes I give one hundred pounds, to be paid by my son Samuel, as is before expressed.

Item. To my son Oliver Appleton, if he live to the age of twenty one years, I give to him all that my land, that we call the ox pasture, bounded thus, from my saw mill, as the fence goeth, by the land I sold to

goodman Potter easterly until it comes to my son Samuel Appleton's first bounds, and then westerly, and as the fence now runs, to the causey, and over that causey to a ditch downward, as the water stream runs, and then eastwardly, as the ditch runs, and so to that, that we call the middle gate, and then, as the ditch runs, to the river, and by the river until that it comes to the mill, where his first bounds did begin, and my saw mill, and all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, I do give to my son Oliver Appleton after my and my wife's decease, to him and his heirs, executors and assigns forever; but, in case my wife lives after my decease, then I give unto my said wife half the benefit of the mill with the privileges, as also the privilege of so much wood as she shall have need of, for her own use, to burn, but not to sell or give away to others. And also, I give unto my beloved wife the one half of the benefit of the herbage of the said ox pasture during her natural life. I also give unto said son Oliver Appleton eight acres of my great meadow next to my cousin Thomas Jacobs's meadow. But it is intended, and always intended, that, if my said son Oliver die, before he marry, my will then is, that, after his mother's decease, that what I do by will give him as abovesaid shall go to his other brothers. All the rest of my farm, that I have not disposed of before my decease, uplands, meadows or

swamps, I bequeath unto my wife during her natural life for her use; and at her decease I give the said lands to my four sons, Samuel, Isaac, John and Oliver, or such of them as shall survive, to be equally divided between them or their heirs, &c. that is, my son Samuel to have a double portion of it.

Item. My house and land in Ipswich town I give to my wife during her natural life; and, at her decease, to her four sons, Samuel, John, Isaac and Oliver, unless she have need to sell the same for payments of debts and legacies; which shall be only by the consent of my overseers hereafter mentioned.

Item. To my beloved wife, whom I constitute my sole executrix of this my last will and testament, I give and bequeath all my household stuff, quick and living stock of cattle, sheep, horses, and implements and utensils of husbandry and other estate whatsoever, and all my debts and dues; appointing her to pay all my debts and funeral charges, and such legacy or legacies herein mentioned, and not otherwise appointed to be paid; the remainder of which estate at her decease I give to be at her dispose at her death among my sons, as she shall please; desiring her to help her son Oliver, if she can spare any thing, to build.

Finally. I will, that all concerned in the farm shall have mutual privileges of necessary ways and passages, for carting or drift or other necessary occasions,

to town, to common, to pasture, to meadow, or, as there shall be found necessary occasions, other ways; provided, it be always to the least damage of each one's properties; and, if any difference hereabouts, shall and may be decided from time to time by my overseers or the major part of them. And I will and require, that my four sons shall according to equal proportion make and maintain all necessary fences and fencing, good and substantial at all times during the natural life of my wife about the orchards and lands left with her for her use and improvement. I request, and hereby constitute and appoint my beloved brother Mr. John Appleton, Mr. Joseph Gerrish, Colonel Wade, Lieut. Stacy, cornet Whipple, ensign Jewett, to be overseers of this my last will and testament; entreating of my beloved wife in the settlement of any thing relating to the premises, requiring all my dear children to be very careful lest there be any difference among them about any thing essentially relating to this my last will and testament; and, if through misapprehensions there be difference, that the same shall be issued by my overseers, to prevent law suits.

In testimony that this is my last will and testament, and that hereby I revoke, null and make void all former and all other of my wills and testaments whatsoever, had, made or done by me at any time before the ensealing hereof, I hereunto set my hand seal,

April 17, 1695, one thousand six hundred ninety and five.

Signed and sealed in presence of us witnesses.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS senior.
EDWARD PAISON.
JOSEPH BOYNTON.
} SAMUEL APPLETON and a seal.

Essex, sc. — By the hon^ble Bartholomew Gedney esquire, judge of the probate of wills &c. for said county, May 25th, 1696.

Mr. Edward Paison and capt. Joseph Boynton made oath, that they saw colonel Samuel Appleton, late of Ipswich, deceased, sign and seal the above written instrument, and heard him declare the same to be his act; and capt. Boynton adds, that he heard the said colonel Appleton say further, that he had a mind to settle his estate; and the reverend mr. Samuel Phillips subscribed with them as witness at the same time. Sworn. Attest.

JOHN CROADE, reg^r.

Being presented for probate by one of the overseers, viz. capt. John Appleton, June 16th '96. Accepted by the executrix.

A true copy of record.

Attest.

NATH. LORD jr., register.

A TRANSLATION BY THE REV. WILLIAM WHITTINGHAM.

From "The whole Booke of Psalmes" &c. printed by John Daye, London, 1581.

NISI DOMINUS. PSALM CXXVij. W. W.

It is not man's wit, power, or labor, but the free goodnesse of God that giueth riches, preserueth townes & cōtreys, grāteth nourishmēt & childrē.

Sing this as the Lordes Prayer.

Except the Lord the house doe make,
And thereunto do set his hand:
What men doe build it cannot stand.
Likewise in vayne men undertake,
Cities and holds to watch and ward,
Except the Lord be their safegard.

2. Though ye rise earely in the morne,
And so at night goe late to bed,
Feeding full hardly with browne bread,
Yet were your labor lost and worne:
But they whome God doth loue and keep,
Receiue all thinges with quiet sleepe.

3. Therefore marke well wheneuer you see
That men haue heires to enioy their land,
It is the gift of Gods owne hand,
For God himselfe doth multiply,
Of his great liberalitye,
The blessing of posteritye.

4. And when the children come to age,
They grow in strength and actiueness,
In person and in comlines,
So that a shaft shot with courage,
Of one that hath a most strong arm:
Flyeth not so swift nor doth like harme.

5. Oh well is him that hath his quiuer,
Furnished with such artilery,
For when in perill he shall be
Such one shall neuer shake nor shiuer
When that he pleadeth before the judge,
Agaynst his foes that beare him grudge.

NOTE. — The original of this Psalm is attached to the "Bishops' Bible," in the Gothic character, or black letter, 4to. being the Psalms "collected into English meeter by T. Sternhold, J. Hopkins, and others, conferred with the Hebrue, with apt Notes to sing them withall."

DAVID EVERETT.

David Everett who married Dolly, daughter of Dea. Isaac Appleton, was a native of Massachusetts, and very well known in his time as a literary and political writer. He was early left an orphan, his father having fallen in military service, at an early stage of the Revolution. He lived and was brought up with relatives at Wrentham, whence he went to the New Ipswich Academy, about the age of twenty-one. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1795. On that occasion he had the honor of the valedictory poem. Having studied Law, he commenced practice at Boston in 1800. In the Spring of 1813, his health began to fail, and he moved to Marietta, Ohio, where he remained till the autumn following, when he sank under a pulmonary disease, at the age of forty-four.

Among his productions was a work in numbers, entitled "Common sense in dishabille," which originally appeared in the Farmer's Museum, a periodical published at Walpole, N. H. under the direction of Dennie, founder of the Port-Folio. He was the author of several dramatic pieces, the longest and most elaborate of which was entitled "Daranzel, or the Persian Patriot," a tragedy which was performed at the Federal Street Theatre. But the composition of Mr. Everett, best

known at the present time, is the little poem beginning with the lines,

> "You'd scarce expect one of my age
> To speak in public on the stage."

It was written the winter previous to his entering Dartmouth College, and while he was keeping the Grammar School at New Ipswich. An exhibition was got up in the academic style, and the piece was composed expressly for, and to be spoken by, Ephraim H. Farrar of New Ipswich, then a boy about seven years old. In the original manuscript, two of the lines ran as follows: —

> "May not New Hampshire boast as great
> As any other Federal state?"

Into the printed copy a change has been introduced. "Massachusetts" has been substituted for New Hampshire, and "sister" for Federal.

Four or five years before his death, Mr. Everett relinquished almost wholly the practice of Law, and devoted himself to the labors of an editor and political writer. He was the author of a series of articles under the title of "Junius Americanus," which were published in the Commercial Gazette. In connection with two other gentlemen, he established the Boston Patriot, a political paper which had a very extensive circulation, and great influence.

Supplement to Appendix A.

LEWIS BAYLY, BISHOP OF BANGOR.

Lewis Bayly, Bishop of Bangor, who married Judith, sister of Samuel Appleton I., was the author of a work of great popularity entitled "The Practice of Piety, directing a Christian how to walk that he may please God," which was remarkable for its puritanical sentiments, coming from a Bishop. The following particulars relating to him are taken from Woods Athenæ Oxonienses.

Lewis Bayly, Bishop of Bangor, was born in Cærmerthen in Wales. He was of Exeter College, Oxford; afterwards minister of Evesham in Worcestershire; chaplain to Prince Henry, and minister of St. Matthews church in Friday Street, London. Being famed for his eminence in preaching, he was made one of the chaplains to King James I. who nominated him Bishop of Bangor. He was consecrated at Lambeth, 1616. He published the "Practice of Piety, directing a Christian how to walk that he may please God," printed about forty times in 8vo. and 12mo. The eleventh edition was printed in London in 1619.* It

* There is a copy of the seventy-first edition of this work, — printed at Perth, Scotland, 1792, — in the Library of Harvard University; also, a translation into the Indian Language, printed 1685.

was translated and published in Welch and in French. Lewis Bayly died in 1632, and was buried in the church of Bangor.

The following anecdote is related in a paper by Mr. Davies of Lanark. "Mr. Secretary Hanton did, by his Majesty's orders, call Bishop Bayly into the Council chamber, and there gave him a severe reprimand, because in his prayer before the sermon, the Sunday before in Lincoln's Inn, he had prayed for the King's son-in-law, and his daughter the Lady Elizabeth, under the titles of King and Queen of Bohemia, contrary to the express orders or directions of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, and before his Majesty had owned their titles, &c. He aggravates the matter much, and in conclusion tells him his Majesty was deservedly offended with him, and so leaves him under his high displeasure."

He left four sons, — Nicholas, John, Theodore, and Thomas. His youngest son, Thomas, had the degree of D. D. at Oxford. In 1646 he was with the Marquis of Worcester in Ragland Castle, after the surrender of which, he retired into France. On his return to England, he published a book entitled Certamen Religiosum, or a Conference between King Charles I. and Henry late Marquis of Worcester, concerning Religion, in Ragland Castle anno 1646, printed in 1649. This was thought too much to favor the Church of Rome,

and was answered by H. L'Estrange and Christop. Cartwright. Bayly also published several other Tracts, and finally avowed himself a Papist. He died on the continent.

THE END.

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